PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
14th July	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st "	ARABIA.....	7933	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12·30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY;
SYDNEY.....	4,255	Combe.....	12th July 1906,
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,535	Verron.....	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sept. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA.....	5,916	X.....	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports, RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez . . .	400	610	320	480	300	450
Port Said . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool . .	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Astoit Hall	3,626	June 6	June 22	July 1	July 21
B	Stanley Hall	4,164	" 23	July 9	" 20	" 26
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	" 30	" 16	" 26	Aug. 3
B	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	" 24	Aug. 3	" 10
B	Langton Hall	4,400	" 24	Aug. 6	" 18	" 23
A	City of Athens	5,564	Aug. 7	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 13	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
A	City of Karachi	3,800	" 28	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
B	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 3	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 11	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20

All the 2 class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 11th Aug. calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Seychelles.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	9th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	E. Debarbieri....	15th July 1906
CATANIA.....	4,030	....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single ticket.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI.....	6,000 G.	Belsito.....	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero.....	17th Aug. "
CAPRI.....	6,000 G.	Belsito.....	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 50, HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH . .	2086	Grieve . . .	13th July.
SOMALI . .	2655	Winkler . .	27th "
* KAISER . .	2724	Von Holt . .	10th August.
GENERAL . .	2261	Mulhbauer . .	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Const. ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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A. STRANDES,
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24, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1906.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
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Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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OARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent.
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PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

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30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12 0
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1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do. ...	5 0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

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COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

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RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
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EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.

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In the whole of India who has received
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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
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MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, R 5.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

137729

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

THIS is to notify that I have been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors as GENERAL MANAGER and ENGINEER to the Bombay Gas Company Limited, and that I took over charge on the 7th Instant.

ARTHUR R. BURCH,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 10th July, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd proxime, till MONDAY the 16th proxime both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1906.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS :

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES :
Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government Securities only according to the terms of Articles of Association.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cotton seed, rape seed linseed, mixed grain, maize, poppyseeds, wheat, castor seed, and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS AND PERFUMERY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-45 p.m., (S.T.), at the Princes' Dock P. Shed, on account of the concerned the following damaged goods landed.

Ex. S. S. "Trafalgar."

S R F E T—150/200—50 bales old newspapers.
P S 505 & Co. 1/8—2 bales old newspapers.
M S P 2234/6—3 cases perfumery.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweepings &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Ward Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 31st instant at 2 p.m. at the Ward Bunder Goods Depot.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, linseed, castorseed, poppyseed, bundles of cotton and waste papers, boxes of sola hats cigars and sundry packages condemned sheets, bales of F. P. cotton iron brass, brass and copper sheets luggage box, oil, ghee, and heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,
New Management.

NEW TYPE, NEW MACHINERY, NEW FEATURES.

One-Fourth
the old Price.

EIGHT TIMES
THE
VALUE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS
FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Special London Letters.

CONTINENTAL
CONTRIBUTIONS.

BRIGHT ARTICLES AND SKETCHES.

COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING NOTES.

MILITARY
AND
NAVAL NEWS.

ART,
MUSIC,
THE DRAMA.

SOCIAL NOTES.

CONDENSED NOVELS.

FULLEST LOCAL NEWS.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

ADVERTISERS
PLEASE NOTE :—
CIRCULATION
RAPIDLY
INCREASING.

NEW
SUBSCRIBERS
Every Day.

PRICE : ONE ANNA.

SEE TO-MORROW'S
Bombay Gazette.

SPECIAL
POLITICAL LETTER.

THE WEEK'S
MAIL NEWS.

AN OLD-TIME
WARRIOR.

LONDON GOSSIP.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Plateware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WANTED THREE SMART LADS as SALESMEN in Gents Outfitting Department. Apply personally to the Depot MANAGER, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPRING MOTOR FAN.—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3 ; 8 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3 ; 25 Rsl Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2 ; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3 ; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

2 OFFICES TO LET from August 1st. Light and airy. Most centrally located wired for lights and Fans. Rent 65 per month.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Tissue Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CALIFORNIA
"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE"
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
SYRUP of FIGS

Everything about California Syrup of Figs is pleasant—taste, appearance, action, and results. It does not gripe, irritate, or incommode in any way, but just simply and effectually assists the organs to perform their functions with healthful and natural regularity, and its use may be discontinued as soon as the system is properly relieved and cleansed.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

California Fig Syrup Co., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHED MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Belurbux Bugta, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 14th inst. at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, the materials of the undermentioned sheds :—

1 shed of corrugated sheets.
1 mangalore tiled shed and
1 country tiled chowki situated near the old saw mills.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. under instructions from Mr. Mahomedbhai Nanoo and others, will put up for sale by Public Auction the following very valuable and desirable building plots forming part of the Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of July, 1906, at the hour of 4, P.M., on the premises. These sites, which face the West and are situated at two minutes walk from the Railway Station and have the regular tram service passing by the door, afford nice scope to the Capitalists for Building purposes ; These 14 plots measure 11,600 square yards.

Plot.	No.	Area.	Square Yards.
1	1	"	1333
1	2	"	577
1	3	"	590
1	4	"	619
1	5	"	644
1	6	"	649
1	7	"	1120
1	8	"	1148
1	9	"	666
1	10	"	666
1	11	"	666
1	12	"	666
1	13	"	666
1	14	"	1493

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the plots which can be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, application may be made to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chair, library chair; cupboards, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, almyrah, chest of drawers with dressing glass, book stand, iron safe.
1 ebonized Cottage Piano by Rose & Co.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 double-seated glass front brougham.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

At Jakaria Musjid, of Woollen and Cotton piece-Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Shirt and Tennis Flannels, Cashmere, Molton, Chawls, English and Country Checks, Shirting, Mulls, Jaconnets, Lawns, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of late Mr. Dawood Latiff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jakaria Musjid, in the shop of the said deceased, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and the following day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned Piece-Goods and hosiery brought down from Bangalore comprising—

Shirt and tennis flannels, cashmere, melton, coloured alpacca, coloured silk, velvet, twill flannels, calico Turkey-red shirtings, metal prints, chintz, dorias, white and grey shirtings, mulls, jaconnets, lawns, grey dhuties, loongi, cretone, English and country checks, cotton sarries, woollen gurnseys, comforters, muslin embroidered sarries, waist coats, towels, carpets, cycle stockings, bells door, curtain, cloth, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA FIRST STREET.

On FRIDAY the 20th Inst, at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executor of the last will of the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abanna Sayenna Panadi, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Possession mortgage, dated the 30th day of March 1904. the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 1st Street, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabout, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3374 to 3377, 3378, new Nos. 10174, 10,175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10180, Old Survey Nos. 2931 to 2936 and New Survey No. 5754 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, No. 1031 (1) and Street No. 1 and bounded on the East by the house of Aboo Sahoo, on the West by the house of Janajam Dharmsji on the North by the Kamatipura 1st Street and on the South by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 23rd Inst at 3 p. m. at their rooms, the effects of the late Olga de Sroke consisting of wearing apparels such as satin, skirt and blouses, able linen, hosiery, shawls, combinations, hand bag, hand sewing machine, gowns, hats and other sundry articles, chairs, table, meatsafe, chest of drawers, cot with mattresses, toilet table, a lot of plateware, enamelled ware, utensils, pearl necklaces, copper coins, revolver, cartridges and other miscellaneous useful articles.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Narayen Dabulkar Road Land's End, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Attorneys for the Trustees, Acting under the Deed of Settlement dated 14th December, 1871, and the Deed of appointment dated 17th August, 1889, executed by their late father Mr. Edaljee Cawasji Bisni, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1906, at 4-30, p.m., on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 30 Beegas or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement bungalow, cookroom, coachhouse, stables and outbuildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Narayen Dabulkar Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. No. 3351, Street Nos. 17-19, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by the said Narayen Dabulkar Road, on the West by the sea-shore on the North by a public road and beyond that by the property of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Solicitor, and on the South by the property lately belonging to Byramji Hormusji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the title-deeds relating to the property, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 13TH JULY 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c. On account of the concerned—

5 cases inter and roving wire bound bobbins, nearly new.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness,
1 grey arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 powerful big hunting dog useful to shikarles.
The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman—
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a grey horse and harness.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF DRAWING TODDY AND GATHERING COCOANUTS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office 2nd Floor. On TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1906, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), The several right for the period of one year from 1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz :—Drawing toddy, tending date-trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situated at Kerole, Chembur, Gowalia Tank Road, Forns Road, Warli, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Moorce Road, &c.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1906, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by the Stove Depot the surplus stock in trade of a dealer closing his business consisting of best plateware, by Reed, and Barton, Elkington, and others, such as cruet and pickle stands, revolving top butter pots, eggs and jam frames, round and oval salvers, ice pitchers, partition and entree dishes, hot water curree dishes, revolving top luncheon dishes, rich tea and coffee sets boxes of fish and fruit knives and forks, &c., rich majolica vases and table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese jars, handsome polestals with pots, Clubb's cash boxes and safes travelling ice-boxes, table and hall lamps, &c., &c.,

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER OF THE SUNDERDASS MILL, AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA :

Private offers for the purchase of the above salvage consisting of—

3 Weft Mules.
12 " ring.
23 Twist ring.
3 Doubling ring.
107 Looms.
4 Winding frames.
2 Color Winding frames.
7 Warping machines.
18 Roller cards.
37 Flat cards.
2 Grinding and 2 fillet mounting machines.
5 Drawing, 2 Slubbing, 11 Inter, and 22 Roving machines.
1 roller coverers' Packet and 1 Scale, &c., &c.
140 casts iron columns which are lying in No. 3, 3A and No. 4 Blocks. About 2,100 running foot cash iron gutters.

With accessories, shafting and gearing, wall boxes, pedestals pulleys C. I. columns, Ropealley, &c., will be received by the undersigned up to 12 O'clock noon (Bombay Time,) on MONDAY, the 16th July.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) should accompany each Tender.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 13TH JULY, 1906.

LEMCO
for Sportsmen
and Athletes.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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THE steamer and Camberwell, 2589 tons, Captain W. C. Baine arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons Captain S. Boon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathairly, 2783 tons, Captain D. C. Horn, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glenaffrie, 2657 tons. Captain J Craig, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain W. C. Bird arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general

THE steamer Sultan Vor Langkot Captain J. E. Liberary arrived in harbour yesterday from Sumatra, with a cargo of 8556 tons petrolium inbuck and 1903 Brums benzini.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1961 tons, Captain F. D. C. Dewing, arrived in narbour yesterday from Busreh with a generel cargo

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons. Captain M. England sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo Mr. Spence mr. A. Miller and G. D. Privost as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Majidi. 1857tons. Captain W. H. coates, sailed yesterday for mauritius with a general cargo and Passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Monley, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fazilka, 2697 tons, Captain I Wilson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and via Karachi, with a general cargo and Miss B, Farrow, Mr. R. K. Miller, and deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta June 8
12	Camberwell s	Baines	Calcutta July 3
	Nerbudda s	Dewing	Busreh July 3
	Sultan Von Long Kat s	Leberoy	Sumatra June 29

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	H M S Redbreast	Hose	Muscat
12	Chupra s	England	Antwerp
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Zanzibar &c
	Dwarka s	Manley	Persian Gulf
	Majidi s	Coates	Mauritius
	Bhundara	Boon	Calcutta &c
	Strathairly	Horn	Baltimore

The steamer Glenaffree, Captain Craig, obtained her portclearance, yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, left Aden at 6-55 p.m. on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due here on the 19th instant at daybreak.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru, left Singapore for Colombo to-day the 12th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.
153-02—Little and Co—Dewkaisi vs Amerchand Madhowji and others—Insukhlal J and H and Little and Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
305-05—M. B. Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta and others vs Hormusji Bezonji Dalimcherji and others—Pestonji R and K Part heard,
Long Causes.
688-05—Payne and Co. Haji Jan Mohomed HajiMohomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co. Thakurdas and Co., Wallas, G. and Co. and Tata and Co. in person. P. F.
453-24—Hiralal, D. Musa Yacub vs. Manilal Ajitrai. Bhaishunker K. and G. P. F.
560-05—K. J. Bilimoria. Lalji Ramji vs. Surshingh Mathuradas and others, Modhawji and K., Hiralal and D. and Unila and M. P. F.
687-04—Matubhai J. and M. Champsey Cooverji vs. Jethabhai Nursey Wadia G. and Co.
301-04—Payne and Co. Sirdar Sheik bin Khalifa vs. Abdool Azebin Mooshari. Edgelow, G. and W.
712-05—Dapharaj F. and D. Isabhai Alakerbhai vs. Amtoollabai widow, and others. Thakurdas and Co.
Bicknell M. and R. In the matter of an arbitration out of Court between the parties in suit No. 361 of 1904 wherein Loomaba Semaji and others are Plaintiffs and Heera Roopa is the defendant and in the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899. Lonmaba Semaji and others. Petitioner.
164-06—Thakurdas and Co—A. M. Jewanji and Co; vs Abdulhoosein Punjabwala S and J.
4503-06—Meya Abdulhoosein Punjabwala vs Allibhoy Mulla Jewanji
172-06—Khumderam S and—Bachibai vs Vasentrao—Mahadeorao—Bicknell m and R.
190-06—Payne and Co—N. C. macleod vs Hormusji Nusservanji Ghista and others—Thakurdas and Co.
201-06—Tyabji D and Co—Dhulchund Motichund and others vs The Advocate General and others—Little and Co.
151-05—Wadia G and Co—Ardeshir Sajan vs Bomonji Rustomji—J and K.
880-05—Mulji and D—Esmailbhoy Datoobhoy vs Rohimtula Gangji and another—in person.
57-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhroy and others vs Chundrabhan Mohanlal and pthers—Payne and Co (For postponement.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)
Further Judgment.
432-05—Jehangir and S. Ashibabai widow vs. Abdulla Kaji Mahomed Thakordas and Co. and Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.
613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sorabbai Varshunker and others—Bhaishunker K and J and Little and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.
721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdhali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co
470-05—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co
199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person
741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Salsakhivas and in person
716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co
116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ranji—Dapharay F and D
809-05—Faigie L and Co—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co
E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesection Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.
Long Causes.
142-06—Smetham B and N—Gumpat Budhoji Thuker vs Bhan Budhaji Thakur-Dikeshit and D
186-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Vurkote vs Purshotum Hurl Ranbe—Payne and S and H (For postponement)
863-05—Kanga and P. Hardatrai Nandram and another vs. Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
557-05—Mahomedbhai Dhumbhai Vandrawandas Bhaisett vs. Premchund Roychund and others—Thakurdas and Co
807-05—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and others vs, The Administrator General and others os Bombay and other—Maik and Co
844-05—Mulji and D—Koreji Purshotum and others vs Joshi Jagannath Dewji and others

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS

NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 13.

165.—Prize Distribution—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 18th instant at 9 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by Invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, summer Mess Dress N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform, with forage caps.

166.—Strength—The undermanr having left the Station are struck off the strength from this date :—

"D" Company—No. 5146 Sergt. A. D'Silva, No. 3781 Vol. R. J Byrne, No. 5357 Vol. A. G. Tanner.

"H" Company—No. 5002 Sergt. G. Abbett, No. 5157 Sergt G. Gowper, No. 4871 Sergt. W. Hallams.

167.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to H company:—No. 5829 Vol. T. Thorley, No. 5840 Vol. V. Threlford, No. 5841 Vol. C. Broos, No. 5842 Vol. W. Luxa, No. 5843 Cadet J. Green, No. 5844 Cadet D. Prichard, No. 5845 Cadet A. Doyle, No. 5846 Cadet G. Parkinns, No. 5847 Cadet w. Salmon, No. 5848 Cadet E. Parkins, No. 5849 Cadee J. Pollard, No. 5850 Cadet H. G. Williams, No. 5851 Cadet B. Zincke, No. 5852 Cadet W. Storrie, No. 5853 Cadet H. Eadson, No. 5844 Cadet E. Casling, No. 5855 Cadet J. Keess' No. 5856 Cadet A. Eadson, No. 5857 Cadet H Osborne, No. 4588 Cadet C Mahoney, 5859, Cadet C. Adie 5860 Cadet G. Crawford, No. 5861 Cadet A Davision, No. 5862 Cadet E. Gwynne, No. 5863 Cadet D. D'Prazer, No. 4864 Cadet F. Austin, No. 5865 Cadet E. Wilderbor, No. 5866 Cadet W. Mason and No. 5867 Cadet W. Edwards.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

PASSENGERS BY TEE S. S. "SYDNEY."

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles etc per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Sydney to-day from P. Dock shed No. A, There will be the usual medical inspection in the dock shed a 2-45 p. m. (S. T.) Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers, must be present at the Disinfecting shed, Prince's Dock, at 1 p. m. (S. T.) with all their baggages ;

Mr. Haas, Maj General C. H. Des Vocux, Mrs. Jambon, B. E. W. Mc Donald, Mr. G. A. Harrison, Mr. F. P. Phillips, Mr. Jivanandhan, Mr. G. Prakasm. Mr. H. A. Isac. Mr. C. H. D. Cress, Mrs. F. A. Roberts, child, and inft Mr. K. Ahmed. Mr. W. Stephens., Mr. A. Langley, Mr. A. J. Carew,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/16	=	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/8	=	+ 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 11/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	29 15/16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	65 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-15 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20-47	=	+ 2
New York Demand	4-86 3/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/8	=	+ 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000
Rs. 10·29 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 16·10 do Bombay.
Rs. 6·80 do Madras.
33·10

At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 11 per cent. average rate 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 2·60 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4·30 do Bombay.
Rs Nil do Madras.
6·90

At 1s. 4 1/32d.
Minimum rate received 11 per cent. average rate 16·03.
Total amount sold during week 40,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week 60,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 31.
Fiuest Australian Mutton 32/3.
Tone of auction firm.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks, 11/3 Oct.-Dec. sellers quict but steady.
WHEAT—Quiet but steady.
RAPESEED—
Brown 44 3/4 + 1/4 J.-A. buyers firm.
LINSEED—Quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		dull
East Indian		quieter
Manchester		quiet
Total Sales		4000
Spot		6·16 + 6
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3/16
Sold on speculation and for Export		400
Imports		3,000
Futures closed		quiet
July-Aug. 5·81 + 3	Aug.-Sept. 5·73 + 2	Sept.-Oct. 5·67 + 3
Oct.-Nov. 5·63 + 3	Nov.-Dec. 5·62 + 3	Dec.-Jan. 5·62 + 3
Jan.-Feb. 5·63 + 3	Feb.-Mar. 5·64 + 3	Mar.-Apr. 5·66 + 3
Receipts at U. S. Ports		3,000
Do. last year		8,000
Exports to Great Britain		nil
Do. to Great Continent		nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·20 — 3
Do. month of Dec	10·12 — 2

* Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/8
Futures, month of Aug	10·62 — 5
Do. month of Oct	10·30 — 3
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th July.

Cotton	438 bales.
Wheat	4,648 cwts.
Linseed	3,004 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,008 "
Gingellyseed	212 "
Poppyseed	2,032 "
Groundnuts	77 "
Castorseed	4,517 "
Rice	1,427 "
Myrabolams	1,849 "
Cottonseed	3,627 "
Mowrasee	488 "
Gram	2,435 "
Joowar	149 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The chief item of interest in the London financial telegrams to hand this morning is the raising of the amount of Council Bills advertised for next week, by twenty lakhs to sixty lakhs. It is generally considered to be with reference to the forthcoming loan, as the applications for Council Bills lately have not been on a sufficiently large scale to call for this increase, which was quite unexpected by the trade. In Calcutta money is very easy and there are ample funds available, while in Bombay the tone of the market is easy and the Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced the Bank rate 1 per cent. to 4 per cent per annum.

Consols are again higher by 3/16th at 88 1/16, and Rentes and Sterling Loan have advanced 1/4 and 1/8th respectively. Rupee Paper is quoted 1/16th lower at 65 11/16. Discounts for 3 months' sight bills have advanced 1/8th.

The forty lakhs Council bills were allotted at the previous rates of 1s. 4d. for bills and 1s. 4 1/32d. for telegraphic transfers, in the proportion of 33·10 lakhs for the former and 6·90 lakhs for the latter ; tenderers at these rates received 11 per cent. against 14 per cent last week. No extra allotments are advised.

Cotton quotations show a reaction from the firmer tone of the previous day. In Liverpool Spot closed dull, and the quotation was 6 points higher at 6·16. Futures closed quiet 3 points higher, showing a fall of 3 points from the opening market report. New-York and New Orleans are unchanged for spot and 2 to 5 points lower for futures, the closing tone in the last mentioned market being quiet.

The weather and crop reports published in Bombay to-day show a continuation of the previous excellent conditions prevailing in most of the growing districts. The rainfall reported is lighter throughout the country. Cotton plants are flourishing everywhere and food-grains are doing well. There is a general improvement in all crops and prospects for the coming season are very good.

The local cotton market is slightly easier to-day though quotations show little change. The enquiry is on a smaller scale and Japan shippers are not such eager buyers. The tone of the market however is steady while for new crops prices are about Re. 1 higher for some descriptions. Bengals are in demand for November-December delivery. Sterling exchange is quiet and some of the banks have reduced their T. T. rate to 1s. 3 31/32d. Buying rates are unchanged.

Rupee paper is quiet and quotations are reduced 1/8th since opening this morning.

The share market continues firm. The following business is reported to-day. .

	Rs.	
Petits	3,545	August.
Davids	520	"
Swadeshi	1,540	"
Bank of Bombay	1,480	X.-D Ready
Tapti Valley Ry.	472 1-2	"

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	216
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	195
M G K A K fine	"	"	205
M G Bengals fine	"	"	196
Sawginnel Dharwar good	"	"	254
Madras Westerns good	"	"	235
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	203
Do. fine	Dec.	"	201
Do. fine	Jan.	"	200
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	217
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	222
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	204
M G K A K fine	"	"	214
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	185
M G Broach good	"	"	246 1-2

EXCHANGE—Tone Quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31/32d.		
Bank Demand	...	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.	
Do.	6	do.	do.	...1s. 4 11/32d.	
French Francs	3	do.	do.	...	170
Marks	3	do.	do.	...	138 3/4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		...	154 1/2
Shanghai	30	do.	do.	...	213 1/2
Japan	30	do.	do.	...	150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone Quiet.

Cash	...	...	98·3
1st Settlement.	31st July	...	98·0

Money Market, Tone, Easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do.	12th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	28th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	26th "	5	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Quiet.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·79	5·71	5·65
—2	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·61	5·60	5·60
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·61	5·62	5·64
—2	—2	—2

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-39m., 4-40a. Low water, 10-5m., 11-26a.
P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. Ceylon Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. on the 17th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes 2-30 p.m. the same day.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution :—Sheth Pragjee Surjee, Rs. 501 ; Sheth Pragjee Surjee for milk, Rs. 30 ; A gentleman for ghee, Rs. 63-12 ; a gentleman in the other half of the currency note of Rs. 50 (M. A. 52 No. 1,2738). Miscellaneous, Rs. 80-4.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 6-15 p. m, to-day :—

Polka	The Jolly Little Jap
Overture	Isabella
Grand Selection	Martin
Valse	The Old Belfry
Selection	Veronique
American March	The Husking Bee
	C Convelart
	Suppe
	Donizette
	Phelps
	Massager
	T W Thurban

KHETWADI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—On or about the 15th of last month a report appeared in the dailies containing, among other items, a proposal by the City Improvement Trust, to slightly modify road scheme No III so as to provide for the erection of chawls in Khetwadi at the S. E. or most crowded and insanitary corner of that district, and an open recreation ground at the N. W. or, comparatively speaking, the sparsely populated end of Khetwadi where the well-to-do mostly live. The necessity of housing the poor in better chawls and in less congested localities being admitted, it strikes me that if open recreation grounds are anywhere needed, and the number of chawls for the poor restricted, it is at the south-east end of Khetwadi and not where the Kamabaug and the widened Churney road are located. The Municipality and the Improvement Trust have already had before them urgent requisitions for causing the crowded chawls in Khetwadi to be vacated and pulled down. Ever since the advent of plague in the city this unwholesome area, on a lower level, has been annually afflicted with inundations of rainwater, and it is a locality where chawls should on no account be arranged. The N, W. end of Khetwadi may well have a few of these chawls and so relieve the old stricken area. A clear open space (no garden is wanted) is a crying necessity at S, E, of the district. Here it would be in a central position, The Parsi population in the Fort, at Dhobi Talao, and Mazgaon, has easy access to the *maidan* and the sea side for play and recreation, not so the other communities in the thick of the city. To these communities of the middle and lower classes a recreations ground somewhere between Golpitha (Khetwadi) anc Kumbarwada would be within easy reach and it would prove a boon to hundreds of boys from the Wilson, the Marine Lines, the Aryan Society's and Parsi schools. It may be within the recollections of old residents that such an open space did exist there once, used as dumping ground for coal where Hindu, Mussalman and Parsi lads flocked in large numbers. Further down a similiar open space, somewhere in the vicinity of Inambara would attract hundreds of Mahomedan lads from the several localities pierced by the proposed new road. In the interests of the masses I would beseech the powers-that-be not to lose sight of these suggestions in order to relieve one of the most crowded and unhealthy parts of the city from more chawls and to give the people a much-needed play and recreation ground,—Yours, &c,

H. A. T.

A MOTORIST IN TROUBLE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Superintendent H. Flanagan charged Mr. Meherjibhai A. Kooka with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner, and with failing to produce his licence. Mr. Acworth of Messr

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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

RATS, FLEAS, AND PLAGUE.

A LONG report on the subject of plague and how to fight it has been submitted to the members of the Bombay Corporation, who will be asked to discuss it during the current month. The report contains a good deal of matter which is not new. The agency of rats and their nimble attendants in conveying plague to the human being was demonstrated by Captain Glen Liston, I. M. S., years ago, and lectured upon by him before the Bombay Medical and Physical Society in February 1903. That officer brought forward many strong arguments in favour of Simond's flea theory of the spread of the disease. After accumulating more evidence Captain Liston read another paper before a meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society in November 1904. About this time Dr. Martin, on his way from Sydney to join his new appointment at the Lister Institute in London, passed through Bombay when he read Captain Liston's papers. Dr. Martin induced the authorities to appoint a Commission to study the etiology of plague, and invited Captain Liston to join the Commission. Before the Commission started work it was almost conclusively proved by him that the rat flea was the chief cause of the spread of plague from rat to man, and another paper on the subject was read before the Bombay Natural History Society. The paper was printed and published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company of Calcutta, in 1905, and copies of it are easily procurable. It contains instructive information relative to plague and to rats and fleas and flea-fuges. We will refer to these hereafter. Since the Commission started work in July last year they have conclusively proved that the rat flea is the most important agent in carrying the disease from rats to man. They have been able to show that by utilising the methods, suggested by Captain Liston, of trapping rat fleas, by means of guinea-pigs, that rat fleas were to be found as frequently in houses after thorough disinfection with perchloride of mercury or sulphur fumigation, as in houses that had not been disinfected. But in the pamphlet we have mentioned may be found a dissertation on the subject of disinfectants and plague fuges in which petroleum receives its due. There seems therefore a little disparity between the facts as we know them and the story as we read it in the columns of a contemporary.

In the pamphlet "Plague, Rats and Fleas," we find on page 16, that a local gentleman interested in the bulk oil business, after reading Captain Liston's paper, published in the Medical and Physical Society's Transactions in 1903, wrote to the lecturer, stating that he had been at a loss to explain why every year during the plague epidemic he lost several hands employed by him in the office connected with the stores, while, since the plague had broken out in Bombay, he did not remember a single death from plague having occurred among the hands he employed in the store itself, although the hands in both departments lived in much the same manner and in the same infected surroundings. "Unfortunately," we read further, "he could not support the statement by statistics, but he said it was a well-known fact in the office, and had annually been commented upon. His explanation of the fact now is this, that the men in the oil stores itself were constantly handling oil to such an extent, indeed, that their bodies were covered with it; and he presumed that probably the smell of the oil, or some other cause prevented the infected fleas biting the oil-workers, and so they escaped the disease." The observant layman, then, three years ago, discovered the value of petroleum as a preventive of plague and it is to him that we are indebted, not "to the energy and perseverance of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality." But even the Bombay gentleman interested in the oil business had been forestalled, for we read: "In 1797 it was observed by Mr. Baldwin, the British Consul in Egypt, that among the 'millions' of inhabitants who died of plague in that country in the space of four years not a single oilman or dealer in oil had suffered. Sir J. McGregor remembered that all the men employed in applying oil to the camel's feet during the Egyptian campaign escaped the plague. Mr. Jackson states that the coolies employed in the oil-stores of Tunis smear themselves with oil and are rarely affected with plague when it rages in that city," and so on for many lines, proving that the value of petroleum as a disinfectant has been known almost for ages. Then we find treatises on the black rat and the brown rat and an account of experiments with guinea-pigs, all of which proved that the "discovery" of to-day was a well-worn fact years and years ago.

In the concluding paragraphs of his report, the Health Officer makes some "practical suggestions." Dr. Turner made practical suggestions as to dealing with plague on a former occasion. They were suggestions that would not have been made had Dr. Turner been longer in the country and known more of the habits and customs and prejudices of the people. We believe we may say the same of the new suggestions now put forth. It is very much the same as compulsory removal to hospital and segregation—highly offensive to native scruples. "What I ask for," he writes, "is that a fiat should go forth that the rat is a cause of the spread of plague and that nothing should stand in the way of its extermination. I suggest now that the Corporation should pass a resolution that the rat be exterminated, and that any one opposing its being trapped or poisoned should be treated as opposing the law." This in defiance of the profound objection so many of our neighbours have to taking animal life in whatever circumstances. It would have been far better to proceed with their destruction in the unostentatious way it has been going on for so long. To send forth a "fiat" and pass a resolution would be a mistake and we note that the Municipal Commissioner, in his covering letter to the report, does not recommend the proposal, though he is prepared to make arrangements to carry the Health Officer's recommendations into effect. As to the application of crude petrol, it clears out fleas for a time, but it is doubtful if, as it is proposed to be applied, it will prove of great value. Disinfection of any kind can only be carried out after plague has manifested itself and the mischief is already done. Whatever disinfectant is used, plague infected rats will return to the disinfected houses and leave death-dealing fleas behind them. Moreover, notwithstanding the good qualities of crude petroleum, it has very disagreeable ones and to wash down a house with it would not improve its interior appearance. It is true that in Calcutta it has been used, as it is suggested in Bombay, to destroy mosquito larvæ, but there are other less objectionable fleafuges. Take an infusion of the sweet flag. It will have to be used frequently, but it is cheap and the trouble of preparing it slight. After all "inoculation is the first line of defence." The fact is in danger of being lost sight of, but we trust the Corporation will recall it to mind before passing such a resolution as they will shortly be invited to do.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

A GOOD deal of misconception prevails as regards the Gold Medals which were presented the other day by the Right Hon. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, on behalf of the Royal Asiatic Society. And this misconception has been only increased by a blunder of Mr. Morley in his speech. He mentioned Sir William Muir and Sir Alexander Grant as the predecessors of Dr. Pope in receiving one of the Gold Medals. Now the latter scholar, who will be remembered as a prominent Bombay man of a former day and the Principal of the Elphinstone College, died in 1884, while the Medal was not instituted till 1897; and though Sir W. Muir survived till last year, he never received the medal. Mr. Morley, we all know, is new to India and its affairs, but he ought certainly to have been coached better in this matter by those who were responsible. In 1897, the year of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen, Mr. A. N. Wollaston, of the India Office and a prominent member of the Royal Asiatic Society, started the idea of commemorating Her Majesty's reign by founding a medal to be awarded every third year to a prominent scholar who had done much in his special line towards furthering our knowledge of India and the East. The idea met with good response and about £300 was subscribed for the Medal Fund in a year. The Gold Medal worth £21, cast in a dye worth £35, was first awarded in 1898 to the veteran Indian philologist, Dr. Cowell, First Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, by Lord Reay, President of the Royal Asiatic Society. Since then the Medal has been awarded a second time to the famous Pahlavi scholar, Dr. Edward West, who died at the beginning of 1905 at the ripe age of eighty-one. It has now been given for the third time to an even older scholar, Dr. G. U. Pope, who is at present in his eighty-seventh year. Thus this medal of the Royal Asiatic Society has been sparingly bestowed on scholars at the end of their career to mark a sense of gratitude and admiration for their learned labours. It is a distinction much coveted by Orientalists in England. The other Medal awarded by Mr. Morley is in one sense the exact opposite of the former inasmuch as it is given to persons who are on the threshold, not at the end of their careers. This Medal is called the Asiatic Society's "Public Schools Medal", and its fund has grown out of Mr. Wollaston's scheme for the other Medal. When subscriptions were asked for that Medal, a large sum, some £1,200 came from Madras, chiefly given by Rajahs in that Presidency; and a greater part of this sum was kept aside for forwarding the Medal to be awarded to the best essay on some Indian historical subject by a boy of any of the Public Schools of England. The first Medal was awarded two years ago for the best essay on Akbar. Last year it was won by a boy from Merchant Taylors' School with an essay on Ranjit Singh. This year a Rugby boy has obtained it for his essay on Haidar Ali, the upstart Sultan of Mysore. The ceremony in Albemarle, Street must have been unique when the venerable, weather-beaten scholar of eighty-seven advanced with the school boy of seventeen to receive his reward at the hands of a man of sixty-seven.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

IT is evident that the Deakin Ministry is determined to make an attempt, during the present session, to secure a greater degree of protection for Australian commerce. The Anti-Trust Bill has already secured approval. Introduced towards the close of last session, it has taken premier place, and though slightly remodelled in places, it retains all its principal features. In conjunction with this is the Commerce Act, about to come into operation and other measures of a like character. The Federal Minister is fast becoming the arbiter in almost everything connected with Australian Commerce. Thus Sir William Lyne has practically secured that for which he has been working. Sir William is an ultra-Protectionist and finds little favour with preferential tariffs, for it is reported that he wishes to double the import duties on British goods and to treble those on other foreign goods. The appeal of the Colden Club will therefore find a certain amount of favour with him, but not as much as the Club itself desires. For Sir William Lyne can hardly expect a preferential tariff from England, in return for double duty charged in Australia. But successful as he has been in winning along the line which is possible for the Commonwealth at present, he by no means represents the opinion of the whole population, if former mainfestos are to be believed. But, however, he may be loved or hated by the English Parties, he will be most cordially hated by continental manufacturers. In the new Act considerable importance is given to the question of "dumping," which is defined as "unfair competition," the meaning of which is left to the Federal Comptroller General of Customs or some other duly appointed authority to explain, the rules for his guidance being to the effect that competition shall be deemed unfair if "under ordinary circumstances of trade it would probably lead to the Australian goods being either withdrawn from the market or sold at a loss, unless produced at a lower remuneration for labour, or if the means adopted by the importer or seller are, in the opinion of the tribunal which has to determine the matter, unfair in the circumstances." The object of this is explained later in the reasons given for the Act and they aim frankly at securing better labour conditions for the working classes. Competition is to be regarded as unfair if the person importing goods or selling imported goods is a commercial trust; "if the competition would probably, or does in fact, result in lowering the remuneration of labour; if the competition would probably, or does in fact, result in greatly disorganising Australian industry or throwing workers out of employment; if the imported goods have been purchased abroad at prices greatly below their ordinary cost of production, where produced, or market price, where purchased; if the imported goods are being sold in Australia at a price which is less than gives the importer or seller a fair profit upon their fair foreign market value or their cost of production, together with all charges after shipment from the place whence the goods are exported directly to Australia, including Customs duty; if the importer or seller of the imported goods directly or indirectly gives to agents or intermediaries disproportionately large reward or remuneration for selling or recommending the goods." This is fiscal reform of the most advanced kind and it will be interesting to see the result of the next elections which will be fought almost entirely on this question.

MR. GOKHALE IN ENGLAND.

WE have only brief telegraphic summaries of the lecture by Mr. Gokhale at the meeting of the East India Association and the speech of the Chairman, Lord Reay, but it seems that the latter discounted Mr. Gokhale's specific for the better government of India. We deny that the confidence of the educated Natives of this country has been alienated or that there is any danger of such a calamity occurring. We are also fully convinced that what Mr. Gokhale calls "a bold and statesmanlike attempt" is necessary or even desirable. The people of this country are not ready for self-government. That, the educated classes will admit without the slightest hesitation. What they build their hopes on is,—as Lord Reay evidently does—the rising generation, and when they have reflected on the "dissimilarity of conditions in England and Great Britain" and realised it, they will have achieved the first step towards the enlargement of their representative institutions.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

AN Esperanto Society has been formed in Calcutta.

Mr. Geo Skeen, Government Printer, a senior Ceylon public servant, died on Tuesday of appendicitis and abscess.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Suez a 9 30 p.m. on Wednesday.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bundi, Rajputana, says that over 15 inches of rain has been registered there, eleven inches falling in twelve hours.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, under the Command of Lieutenant-Commander W. Hose sailed on Wednesday evening for Muscat.

MR. JOHN HAGENBECK, of Colombo, has just despatched to the Trivandrum Zoological Gardens, a fine lioness which is described as a powerful beast. The animal was sent *via* Tuticorin.

IT is stated, in the sanitary report for the Punjab, that rat destruction has now taken a foremost place in anti-plague measures. The people readily recognise the principle of the measure, and a campaign against rats has been carried out in over 600 towns and villages, where the inhabitants wished it to be done. It is too early to say whether the ratting operations have had an appreciable effect on the plague epidemic.

DURING the week ending July 10th, three hundred and thirteen chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Three hundred and three chests went to China, half a chest to Mauritius, half a chest was purchased by the Farmer at Rajkot civil station, five by the Farmer at Poona, and two each by the Farmers at Nasik and Bhowmagar. One hundred and ninety seven chests were imported from Indore and one hundred from Ahmedabad.

WITH regard to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, we understand, that some of the "India" volumes, notably the Administrative and Descriptive, are practically ready for publication, and we trust that they will be issued without delay. They are certain to excite great interest, for they will contain articles of special value by experts—Holditch on physical features; Hooker on botany; Grierson on language; Holland on geology, etc. In the Administrative volumes, the account of the Native States and of territorial changes in British India should also command attention just now.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 10, was 824, giving a death-rate of 41·58 per annum per thousand, under the new census returns, and 52·40, under the old returns, as against 32·16 in the corresponding period of last year and 36·78 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 90 died from fevers; 34, plague; 3, small-pox; 10, measles; 37, cholera; 1, leprosy; 65, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 202, affections of the respiratory organs; 65, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 42, still-born; 103, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 16; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 420; Hindu low caste, 136; Musalman, 147; Barsee, 20; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 26; European, 6. The total number of births was 415 as against 328 in the corresponding period of last year and 298 the average over the past five years.

"WHAT are you?" Judge Russell asked of a defendant in Kingston County Court. "What am I?" he replied, "I am physically unfit to follow my employment." "I think that must be a new occupation," drily replied His Honour.

FIELD-MARSHAL the Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, on June 19, entered upon his 39th year of Army service, he having received his first commission as a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers on June 19, 1858, when in his 19th year.

A BISHOP'S Stortford photographer has invented a new method of prodding the unwilling payer. He is exhibiting in his window the photograph of a young man with the following inscription attached to it; "This is the man who put his hair in curls to have his photograph taken, and then can't pay for them."

Figures dealing with the Hansard reports of speeches in the House of Commons up to the Whitsuntide recess show that Mr. Chamberlain comes first with 156 3-4 columns to his credit, Mr. A.J. Balfour second with 120 columns, and Mr. George Wyndham third with 94 -1/2. The Prime Minister has 61 1-2 columns.

AN account is given in *La Nature* of the 2nd June of the causes which have probably brought about the present scarcity of manganese, the prices of which have, in a very few months, risen about 50 per cent. Of the total annual output of this mineral, amounting to about 1,050,000 tons in 1904, no less than 420,000 tons were produced from Russian mines, and the political disturbances in that country have led to a great reduction in the stocks. There are two main sources of supply in Russia, the mines of Donetz and those to the south of the Caucasus at Darkveti-Tchiatoure, from which latter the principal export takes place.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

ON TEAM MATCHES,

BY

HAROLD W. BEVERIDGE.

AN article appeared some weeks ago in an evening paper entitled "Golf at Schools," raising the question as to the introduction of golf as one of the regular game at public schools. The writer, although allowing that golf was an excellent game, having a valuable effect on the temper and teaching patience in difficult circumstances, deprecated its introduction as one of the regular school game, chiefly on the ground that it was a selfish game. His only other criticism was that by starting the game too young—whatever that may mean—a boy is liable to injure his batting style at cricket. This latter objection, even if it be true, that a good golf swing is detrimental to a correct batting style, scarcely seems to be a convincing argument against the introduction of golf at public schools.

There are numbers of people both golfers and non-golfers, who, like the writer of that article, express the opinion that golf is a selfish game. Golf is undoubtedly a more individual game than either cricket or football, and, in certain forms, for example a medal competition or a single, approaches very nearly to the proper meaning of the word selfish. In both these forms of golf, the player is playing to win for himself and himself alone. But is the game any more selfish than cricket or football when each individual player is a member of a side and playing for that side as well as for himself?

NOT A SELFISH GAME.

The foursome is a game between sides. True the sides are composed of two players as against eleven at cricket, but that fact in itself is no ground for calling a golf foursome a selfish game.

Then there is the team match, and here golf has a distinct advantage over the other kindred sport. The cricket side is composed of eleven players, the golf side can be just as many or as few as it is convenient to make it. There are certain golf matches played where the sides are limited to two or three players aside, but on the other hand there is at least one instance of an annual golf match where the number of players is one hundred on each side.

Though the game when played in this form may be more individual than cricket or football, surely it is unfair to call it a selfish game. Each player on the side has an interest in the result of the match as a whole, and his own individual effort has exactly the same effect on the result as the individual effort either at cricket or football.

Team matches could be played between the various schools as between clubs. In America the game has been introduced into school-life and 'inter-scholastic" matches, both competitive and friendly, are frequently played.

In fact the objection of selfishness urged against the introduction of golf into Public Schools would seem to be of very little weight, though difficulties as to time and locality might render its introduction into school-life in this country almost impossible.

The team match between sides varying in numbers is a form of golf that is becoming more and more popular year by year, and it would be difficult to find a club in the three kingdoms that does not play inter-club matches during the course of the year, either for some competition or a friendly match. Nor is this surprising, for the golfer, like most other human beings who indulge in athletic exercises, is fond of his fellow man, and finds it more amusing to be one of a side, with a convivial lunch, and possibly a dinner after the match, than to flog round in a single all day and then have nothing to discuss but his own and his opponent's play.

In consequence, of the increasing favour in which this form of the game is held a number of clubs or societies have been founded of late years, whose main object is to play team matches, and so rapidly are their numbers increasing that it will soon be very difficult to find any adequate excuse for starting another. Almost every trade, business and profession has now one of these Golfing Societies, as they are generally termed, and the list of them to be found in any of the Golfing Annuals is quite a formidable one.

MATCHES—NOT COMPETITIONS.

The fore-runner of all the activity in this particular direction was the work of Mr. J. L. Low, well known as one of the finest match players living. About eight years ago he and one or two others founded the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society as a purely match playing association, composed of past and present members of the Universities. To the "Society" the word competition is unknown, and he would be a bold man who suggested at one of their deliberations the introduction of a monthly or even yearly medal or anything so totally opposed to their aims and objects. They were founded with the objects of playing matches and they will do nothing else as long as they continue to exist. Other similar clubs and societies have followed in their train, though none of them confine their whole attention to the playing of matches, though that is their primary object. Of these perhaps the best known are the Bar, the Doctors, the Solicitors and the Stock Exchange Golfing Societies, all of whom annually play one or more matches of interest in the golfing circles.

There is one feature of these Societies which may, if their number increases largely, become a grave question in the future, and that is the fact that none of them possess a course of their own. At present owing to the kindness and courtesy of innumerable clubs in various parts of the country no difficulty is found in getting a course to play on, should they wish to hold competitions or play matches between themselves, but it may well be, that, if the number of these competitions or matches, in which the club who lends its course has little or no interest, is going to be definitely augmented, a difficulty may arise in the future on this score.

However, it is useless to create a difficulty where none at present exists and one which, it is to be hoped, will never arise, for there can be no doubt that the formation of these match playing Societies has done a great deal to popularise the game of golf and make it more enjoyable from a social point of view than ever it was before.

SOME OPEN QUESTIONS.

The fact that most clubs play team matches tends to raise the standard of play as a whole. The members of a club have now more incentive to improve their game than ever was the case ten years ago, and competition to get into the club team is now so great that the difficulty very often is to pick, the side where the numbers must be limited, and the members are as keen about being put into the team as ever any school boy was about getting into his school eleven.

One question has arisen with the introduction of team matches and is still being fiercely debated by the devotees of this form of the game, namely the best method of scoring. Should it be by holes or matches? Should the lye count anything, if the match is scored as one point, and if so how much?

It is not proposed to enter into a discussion here as to the merits or demerits of the various ways of scoring—whether an eight or a quarter is the proper proportion to allot to the lye, in the event of the match scoring one point. Such questions as these can never be finally settled, nor will there be any uniform way of scoring till some person or body in authority lays down a hard and fast rule with regard to it.

The method which is becoming increasingly popular and leads to the most exciting finishes, when the respective sides are evenly matched, is for each side to consist of an uneven number—nine or eleven—and to play each match to a finish, going to the nineteenth hole when necessary. By counting the score in this way there is no chance of a draw or of one match counting quite out of its proper proportion, as may be the case where the score is counted by holes.

Out of the innumerable team matches now played there are some that call for special mention.

SOME IMPORTANT FIXTURES.

First in point of importance comes the International Match between England and Scotland, played annually during the Amateur Championship week. It is of course only for the favoured few, as at any other form of International sport, but the general interest taken in the match and the competition for a place in the respective teams is becoming greater year by year.

(Concluded on page 6.)

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A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.

The Chief of His Clan.*

THERE are two opinions how this story should be told. To those who delight in the sequence of things, it commences far away in the West, at Kootenay. Further than that it is not necessary to go but for the enquiring it may be said that when a certain Scotsman, named Mackenzie, left his home and married a Sioux Squaw, he had little idea that in the course of time both he and his son, Hearn, would bear the title of Lord Athabasca. It was not an inherited title, but the result of much hard work in the Dominion Parliament. But that we can afford to pass by. Others may prefer, some do, to commence the story a year or two ago at Kirkmessan, If we start here it can only be with the information, freely volunteered, that Alexander McGhie was not always a bad boy, but he was always the kid—or more at large, Daft Mag McGhie's kid. He had a father also, who was chief of the clan McGhie though he lived in Back Mill Lands. If we start the story here, which, perhaps, after all, is the most suitable place, it must be confessed that for the space of one year peace, unwonted peace, had reigned in Back Mill Lands while Mad Mag had languished, as far as possible for her, in St. Cuthbert's Central Prison. Not for the first, nor for the second time, did she wait for the last day, the last legal day with no remissions, like a caged tiger waiting to get at her prey. But her prey, being her husband, was tired of these things and, on the day when St. Cuthberts emptied forth its day's scum, David McGhie settled matters by taking them into his own hands and putting a bullet through his brain. Out of charity it must be recorded that he "committed suicide while temporarily insane."

Whether insane or otherwise David McGhie solved many difficulties. When Mad Mag reached home, it was as much in frenzy as in drink, though no little of the latter, that she threatened to kill her husband for not greeting her reappearance into the light of day. With a spanner, looted while passing, from the blacksmith's shop she reached her door breathing vengeance, punctuated with the aforesaid weapon. So it was the kid who met her with the information.

"He couldna come!"

"Couldna come—a likely story," shrieked the terror of Back Mill Lands; "he's hidin' mair likely. And what's mair, ye ken where he is!"

"Mither, he's died! He killed himsel' wi' a pistol. He wanted to kill me. It was because ye were comin' hame. He thocht he had better!"

Mag McGhie lifted the spanner and struck—faithfully, as if he had been her husband instead of her son, a man instead of a child. The Kid fell prone, without a word. And in an hour Mag McGhie was celebrating her widowhood in the police cells with the chance of hanging by the neck till she was dead, if the Kid did not recover.

Thus the Kid came into the lives of the family of P. Brydson McGhie, Esq., J. P. of "Balmaghie." Strictly speaking it was only into the life of "Pat," otherwise Patricia, that he came at that time, but it laid the foundation of future things. In an outhouse she nursed him quietly and carefully till the little boy had become to her more than other little boys—and then without thanks he disappeared. That it was not base ingratitude was hard to believe at the time. Perhaps there was in his mind a feeling that as chief of the Clan his place was beside his mother—to take care of her. So the Kid, disappointing not only Pat, but Boy King who had promised himself a famous fight with the invalid at no distant date, disappeared. Thus it was that he arrived at Hangman's Close, Edinburgh and, after long enquiries found not Mrs. McGhie but Mrs. Knifer Jackson. Now for those who say that a very bad man must be bad all through let it be recorded that Knifer had tamed Mad Mag. If David McGhie had early resorted to the use of a weapon, such as that with which she celebrated his demise, it is probable that Mad Mag would have become a respectable, law and husband-fearing woman, in which case this story would never have been written. But these things are not done and it was left to Knifer's "moral force" to effect the wholesome and much-needed transformation.

Again to prove that a villain may have his good points, be it remembered that, on sight, he took a liking to the Kid and, despite troubles, that liking lasted to the end.

At that time Edinburgh was noted—in records not available for the public amusement—for a certain school technically known as "Blind Jacob's." One might almost term it the supreme college of its art, and its teaching equipment was perfect enough to put a London County Council Technical School to shame. But its fittings were confined to one class. Therefore, under the patronage of Knifer, the Kid entered upon his training for the difficult, dangerous, dishonest but highly interesting profession of burglary.

Now it has been remarked that Alexander McGhie was not always a bad boy and here is an opportunity to prove it. Though he had decamped from the attentions of "Pat" McGhie, when Knifer Jackson and Corn Beef Joe took him to Kirkmessan to relieve P. Brydson McGhie Esq., J. P. of his rent, that day collected, it was the Kid who, though helping in the enterprise, managed to give a warning, which accounts for the two worthies finding Pat sitting on her father's table, swinging a leg, which by no means reached the floor, and secreting, what she afterwards produced, a Webley which she handled in a remarkably workman like manner. Therefore, Knifer, Joe and the Kid supped with Pat that day, a meal which stands high in the records of the gentle art to which they were addicted.

For the second time the Kid came into the life of Miss Patricia McGhie and this time for a far longer period.

Now it happened that the Egham-Borehams were relations by marriage of the McGhies of "Balmaghie" and being without children determined to adopt one of the McGhie girls—there were three of them. And the rich McGhie having raised himself from ancestors—at no distant date—of unchieftainlike occupations, was filled with a desire to take to himself a certain quantity of space in that volume known to many by the shortened name of "Lauded gentry." So all things working to the same end, Alf Caighton, Mad Mag's brother, who was employed in what he termed the "pedigree business" engaged the Kid for various purposes while Pat for other purposes secured his advent as page-boy in Egham Castle.

Now, lest there be any mistake, let it be explained that Egham Castle was not so much "run" by the Egham-Borehams as by Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Hammer, their man and maid, and it was they who chose from the three daughters Patricia to be heiress as well as chosing her future husband, Lord Athabasca, widower and son-in-law of the great Sioux Chief Crow Foot. It will be seen therefore that the Hammers, worthy souls, recognised that under the new regime their tenure of office would be precarious and it was for that reason that Algernon Hammer accepted a post-dated cheque for ten thousand pounds, payable on the day when Patricia McGhie should depart as Lady Athabasca. Meanwhile the Kid with exemplary zeal served his two masters, namely Pat McGhie now of Egham Castle and Alf Caighton, searcher after truth for P. Brydson McGhie of Kirkmessan, and, with the old-time result, the Kid found the dual capacity difficult to maintain, so difficult that he shortly found himself in the "Pat" reformatory, so, shortly, called, at which Hearne Mackenzie, who gave it its fuller title, was a shining if not leading light, and it so happened that the "Pat" and Egham Castle being in close proximity, Pat, promised bride of Lord Athabasca, met Hearne Mackenzie, his son not once or twice, on the moor and no one will be surprised to hear that these two fell in love.

Now to any one who knows the Cowgate will be known Mr. Molesay, Missionary, friend and helper to all the evil doers who have congregated in that neighbourhood. How it can be explained that it came into a Police Missionary's life to abduct a willing girl from the position of an unwilling bride is hard to explain, but so it happened and when the eventful day brought Lord Athabasca to Egham Castle to claim Patricia he found not only no wife but an uproar caused by the strange disappearance of Algernon Hammer who, it may be mentioned was enjoying half a day's rough treatment at the hands of one of Mr. Molesay's disreputable friends, a matter which gave time for the late Dominion Premier to stop the cheque signed some two months before.

Here Lord Athabasca might reasonably be expected to disappear from the scene, for, as he himself put it, whilst most anxious to marry the lady he had no intention of doing so against her will. But unfortunately the "Pat" reformatory contained amongst its latest additions one Duffus, the foremost young villain of "Blind Jacob's" and also a school master who was not above allowing his youthful charge to practise forgery, on his behalf, wherewith, to induce the ex-Premier to dismiss from his post of assistant superintendent, his son and founder of the institution. One cannot wonder therefore that a few nights later, when Hearne was the first to discover his father, sitting in his chair with his throat cut, he was accused of the murder.

How he got off is a long story, but the Kid is in it all the time. First he identified the instrument, which had given his adopted father his name "Knifer" with which the murder had been committed, then he himself was nearly murdered by his mother who confessed the crime. Yet even then Patricia refused to marry the second Lord Athabasca, stipulating that he must first find the culprit.

And who else should it prove to be than Algernon

E NEW ARMY SCHEME.

SLIGHT OFFICIAL FORECAST.

Eager Anticipation.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The papers are looking forward eagerly to Mr. Haldane's Army statement to-day.

At the opening of the Connaught Home for soldiers and sailors yesterday, Mr. Haldane gave a forecast of his scheme, which will include State assistance for improving the soldier's lot and providing him with employment. Also the appointment of a Committee, forming part of the regular organisation of the Army and including all denominations, to attend to the soldiers' spiritual needs.

MR. GOKHALE ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Question of Alienation.

SOUND ADVICE FROM LORD REAY.

Mr. Gokhale, lecturing at the East India Association on Self-Government for India, said that a bold and statesmanlike attempt to regain the confidence of the educated Indians was necessary to prevent a further alienation of the races.

Lord Reay, who presided, advised the enthusiastic younger generation to reflect on the dissimilarity of conditions in India and Great Britain.

LONDON, July 12.

The *Daily News* commenting on the lecture at the East India Association says the Liberals at least expect the Government to make a definite declaration that the aims of Liberalism may be respected by the Indian Civil Service. They might begin by impressing on Lord Kitchener the necessity of economy, also they might permit criticism by the Indian Legislative Councils and associate natives in municipal work.

THE SINGAPORE DOCK AWARD.

No Discussion Wanted.

GREAT SATISFACTION AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, answering a question regarding the Tanjong Pagar Dock Award at Singapore, said that Lord Elgin did not feel called upon to review the transaction, which was wholly concluded before the accession of the present Ministry and had been the subject of arbitration before a legally constituted tribunal.

The Singapore Correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on July 7 :—An unofficial report from London states that the Tanjong Pagar Award is just over three millions sterling.

The Tanjong Pagar Award is twenty-eight million dollars.

Considerable satisfaction is felt at this result, which works out at about 755 dollars per share.

[The visit of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and prominent London King's Counsel, six months ago, attracted much attention ; and it was contended that the Colonial Goverment was trying to drive a very unfair bargain. If one is to judge by the amount of the award, it was trying to get a very fine thing at little over half its value. The 100 dollars shares were quoted in Singapore a week ago at 500 dollars sellers, whereas the award is 755 dollars per share. The "considerable satisfaction" of the telegram is that of the local shareholders, it may be assumed, and not of the Government or the common or garden tax-payer. It remains to be seen what the Colony gains over the transaction. Some of the business of the docks, it is said, is obtained and held only by lavish "gifts" and palm-oiling which, it was asserted, Government will not countenance in future and, consequently, a number of ships may take their business elsewhere.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A NEW ROYAL BOROUGH.

Visit of the King to Newcastle.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited Newcastle to-day and opened the Armstrong College and new Infirmary and also unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria. Despite the rain huge crowds enthusiastically welcomed their Majesties. His Majesty has created Newcastle a royal borough and the Mayor a Lord Mayor whom he knighted before leaving.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

Preferential Tariffs Approved.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Delegates of the Chambers of Commerce Congress have adopted a Resolution favouring Reciprocal Preference by 107 against 35 votes.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Yorke, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, supported the Preference Resolution and said that other Indian Chambers sympathised with his views.

THE BARODA STATIONERY CONTRACT.

Goes to Nazarali Cumrudin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JULY 12.

The Baroda State three years stationery contract was auctioned to-day and was taken up by Messrs. Nazarali Cumrudin, a leading firm of stationers of Bombay. The partners are also Messrs Sitaram Deo, Dayabhai Calubhai Zaveri, Manekial Ambaram Doctor, Editor Sayajivijai Motilal Chhaganlal Shroff and others of Baroda.

DEAD RATS IN POONA.

Outbreak of Plague Feared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

A number of dead rats are found in different localities in the City, and the Municipality are taking stringent precautions to prevent an outbreak of plague. Already nineteen families residing in a block in Nehrul Peit have been removed to the Bhambarde Plague Camp, two fatal cases having occurred among them.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Fatal Attack on an Admiral.

MUTINOUS SAILOR AT SABASTOPOL.

ASSASSIN ESCAPES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12

An attempt was made yesterday at Sebastopol to assassinate Vice Admiral Chukhnin, Commandant of the Russian fleet there. He was wounded and taken to hospital.

LATER,

Admiral Chukhnin died this morning of his wound. The assassin's bullet having lodged in the lung. The assassin, who is a sailor, has escaped.

PANIC AT WARSAW.

MORE JEWISH OUTRAGES FEARED.

An extraordinary panic has taken place at Warsaw where fresh disorders are feared.

Forty thousand Jews, old men, women, and children fled yesterday from Warsaw.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A BARRISTER.

An Attempt on Two Banks.

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

To-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate held a preliminary enquiry in the case in which Syed Johurnddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-law, is charged with forgery with the object of defrauding the Bank of Bengal. The case for the prosecution is that on June 11th the accused sent his peon to the Bank of Bengal with a letter, purporting to be signed by K. N. Sen Gupta, asking for a cheque book and also an account showing what balance was standing at his credit. The Bank sent a cheque book and promised to send a statement of account later, which they did to Gupta and the fraud was thus discovered. On accused's house being searched a similar letter to Messrs Thomas Cook and Son purporting to be signed by Mr, Rasul was found. Mr. Rasul states the letter is a forgery. The cass is adjourned. The accused is on bail for Rs, 5,000.

CALCUTTA FORGED NOTES CASE.

Asutosh Bose Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Asutosh Bose who was charged at the High Court Criminal Sessions with attempt to pass two forged notes of Rs. 40,000 each purporting to be drawn by Mr. Delevinge, District Judge Rungpore, was, to-day, found unanimously not guilty by the jury and discharged.

TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS FOR SIND.

A Chemical Analyser and a Port Health Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 12.

The Government has sanctioned the appointment of a Chemical Analyser for Sind and a Port Health Officer for Karachi.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., has been appointed Chemical Analyser and will take up his new duties shortly.

SELLING SPURIOUS PEARS SOAP.

Appeal in the Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

Yesterday at the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice, Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister, argued a criminal revision petition on behalf of P. Manavala Chetty, sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default six weeks' further imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, in March last, for offences of cheating and selling soap of spurious manufacture as soap genuinely manufactured by Messrs Pears Limited in the month of August 1905.

His Lordship after hearing Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecutor, who appeared in support of the conviction, reserved judgment.

EUROPEAN POLICEMEN CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

At Madras High Court before the Chief Justice Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister, moved for admission of a criminal appeal on behalf of European Head Constable Connolly of the City Police with another European Head Constable Willoughby of the same Force and a Eurasian, named Shrieves, were convicted of the offences of forgery for the purpose of cheating and of cheating, by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Egmore. His Lordship after hearing Mr. Osborne admitted the appeal.

POONA KIDNAPPING CASE.

Appeal in the Sessions Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

To-day was heard an appeal by Vasudeo Bandoo Barsode, Hospital Assistant, who was on 28th March last, convicted by the City Magistrate and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees on a charge of kidnapping a Brahmin girl, named Yamuna, aged fifteen, with whom he absconded to Gwalior.

The girl at the time was wearing jewellery valued at Rs. 900, Vasudeo and the girl were jointly tried at the Sessions on a charge of administering chloroform to Yamuna's husband at the time of going to Gwalior. Vasudeo was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Yamuna to five weeks' simple imprisonment.

The present appeal is against the sentence for kidnapping only, and is being heard before Mr. Kincaid, Session Judge, who also sentenced both the accused in the chloroform case. Judgment will be delivered on Monday,

MR. CALVERT'S MISSION.

Gartok not yet Reached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

There is no news yet of Mr. Calvert, C.S., who is on his way to Gartok, but he did not propose writing until he reached his destination and he cannot be there yet.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

An Unfortunate Misunderstanding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The *Pioneer* says: "We gather, from certain letters of complaint which have reached us, that the idea seems to prevail, in certain quarters, that pressure is being put upon many persons, including natives, belonging to the Public service, to subscribe to Lady Minto's Nursing Fund. If the indiscretion of Departmental Chiefs has justified any such belief as this, the sooner it is effectively dissipated the better, for nothing could be more obnoxious than the raising of such a fund by a coercive process. Certainly, Lady Minto would resent such a thing most emphatically. Native help, in particular, must be absolutely spontaneous, if given or accepted at all. The new organisation is intended primarily to secure European nursing for European patients, and it is only to Europeans, who are all possible beneficiaries, that the urgent appeal can be made with propriety. Perhaps some native officials jump too readily to the conclusion that they are being officialy pressed to subscribe to the fund in which they have no direct interest; but steps should be taken to assure them that they are under a misapprehension.

SUBSCRIBERS' GENEROUS RESPONSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Money is coming in for Lady Minto's Fund for the Indian Nursing Association from rich and poor alike, and the Fund now reaches Rs. 25,000, while letters of sympathy for the movement are being received from all parts. Owing to representations from Regiments that, owing to the absence of a number of officers on leave at this season, adequate donations could not be given, it has been decided to keep the fund open for the Army till the end of December.

INCREASED RATES IN MADRAS.

Government and Commissioners Differ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

In the Order, dated the 8th of May last, the Government of Madras, in accepting the Budget Estimate of the Madras Municipality for 1906-7, required the water and drainage tax to be raised from 5¼ to 6½ per cent. The Corporation subsequently replied that the additional imposition of one per cent. on the drainage and water tax for the purpose of forming a reserve fund, was unnecessary and undesirable. "His Excellency the Governor-in-Council regrets to observe that the Municipal Commissioners have failed to perceive that the postponement of levying the maximum rate tax injuriously affects the general administration of the City. He is, therefore, after careful consideration of the matter, constrained to direct that the increased rate tax should be given effect in the current year." Six and a half per cent. will therefore be levied from the 1st of October next.

CALCUTTA'S OLD TOWN HALL.

Question of Sale again Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners have decided not to sell the old Town Hall, on the ground that it would be a disgrace to sell one of the landmarks of Calcutta. They are, however, willing to consider the Government's offer for its purchase. This would result in the speedy demolition of this ugly and delapidated building.

LADY STUDENTS FOR ENGLAND.

Choice of the Calcutta Women's Training College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Miss Sarala Bala Mitter and Miss Tha Fyzee have been selected, by the Committee of the Calcutta Women's Training College, to be sent to England to be trained as teachers. They leave sometime at the beginning of August in the same vessel.

No decision has been come to as to whether it will be possible to open a Training College independently of the Bethune College.

THE GHILZAIS WANT ARMS.

Nominal Permission Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The Ghilzais of Khost and adjacent districts have, says the *Pioneer*, petitioned the Amir against the restrictions which prevent their carrying arms, alleging that they are unable to protect their lives and property. They have asked for Government rifles to be issued to them, but these requests have been refused. They are, however, to be allowed to purchase a limited number of fire-arms. The Ghilzai tribe, as a whole, has been under a cloud since its rebellion against the late Amir in 1880, but as it is now powerless for mischief, the prohibition against carrying arms can be safely relaxed.

THE AMIR'S ARMY.

A Bid for Efficiency.

WEEDING OUT OLD SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

While the Amir was at Jellalabad, he inspected various regiments from the District and found some of them in a very unsatisfactory state. The local corps, recruited from among the Shinwaris, contained a number of old and decrepit men, quite useless as soldiers. These were discharged and orders have since been issued that periodical inspections of all battalions are to be held, with a view to weeding out men not fit for service and replacing them by enlisting others of good physique.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

New Commercial School at Trichinopoly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

A large gathering assembled in the Trichinopoly Town Hall on Monday evening to witness the opening ceremony of the Central School of Commerce. Mr. A. Lionel Vibert, I.C.S., presided and said that education was, after all, the capacity of adapting oneself to environments. The local Central School of Commerce, which he had the honour of opening that evening, was established in the third largest town in the Presidency, with the South Indian Railway, one of the largest labour employing concerns, in their midst. No doubt the school would have a long career of usefulness.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Strong Representation from the Calcutta Trades' Association.

INDIAN TRADERS ANXIOUS TO TENDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Replying to a letter from the Secretary to the Stores Committee at Simla, containing an enquiry in connection with the supply of imported stores to Government Departments, as to whether any information can be furnished "proving that articles can be purchased in India at a price that will bear a reasonable comparison with that of articles, of a similar quality, purchased in England," the Secretary of the Calcutta Trades' Association feels sure that "it would be to the advantage of the State if traders in this country were allowed an opportunity of tendering for the supply of imported stores for the use of Government. Firms would then be induced to embark their capital in holding stocks and would be in a position to quote prices, which would result in a large saving to Government on the cost they now incur. There would also be the additional advantages to the State that the Government would obtain their supplies fresh from time to time, and that they would not incur the risk of deterioration ; and in the case of stores other than of English manufacture repeated handling would be avoided.

"To purchase in India would not necessitate the maintaining of the staff of the Stores Department of the India Office and an unnecessary burden on the State would, thereby, be removed.

"The Committee of the Association have given a great deal of thought to this matter, as it is one in which they have so great an interest ; and they would have been glad, had an opportunity been afforded them, to discuss it with your Committee, as they experience considerable difficulty in expressing all their views within the limit of a written reply to your letter."

THE DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Exaggerated Reports.

GOVERNMENT WATCHFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Replying to Rai Sitanath Bahadur, Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, as to a grant for immediate relief to the starving people in Assam, the Chief Secretary to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government states that the situation is receiving the most careful attention of Government and its officers, but the latest accounts which have come to hand appear to show that the conditions are not so serious as they have been represented.

JUDGE'S PENSIONS.

Petition Sent to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

In connection with the Pension Rules for Judges of the High Court, a representation has been made to the Government of India for a progressive scale of pensions, proportionate to the years of service on the Bench, in the case of those Judges who are debarred, under the age rule, from qualifying for a full pension.

THEATRICAL COPYRIGHT.

Injunction against Mr. Ellis Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

In the Bandmann *vs.* Ellis case, restraining Mr. Ellis from producing the "Geisha" and certain other plays, for which Mr. Bandmann possesses the Indian copyright, the interim injunction against Mr. Ellis has been continued.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Oxus Outposts Re-occupied.

RUMOURED RAILWAY ACTIVITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

Traders from Central Asia report that the Russian Posts on the middle of the Oxus have now their full garrisons. These were reduced during the war with Japan, some of the smaller forts being held by very weak detachments. It is also stated that railway lines are being constructed, but in all probability nothing more is being done than survey-work for the projected branch from Samarkand to the Oxus. A large stock of bridging material is said to have been collected and placed in store. This, says the *Pioneer*, is quite possible; but so long as the Russian Government have to face the revolutionary movement at Home, they are not likely to show much activity in Central Asia.

THE CHICKBALLAPUR RAILWAY.

Supposed Intention of the Mysore Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 12.

The Chickballapur Light Railway project was discussed thoroughly at yesterday's Conference. The Government's decision will be announced shortly. Probably a guarantee of four per cent. will be given as the Government has offered a subsidy equal to four per cent. on the capital. The promoters prefer the guarantee, which will expedite floatation and the Dewan is very sympathetic.

OPENING OF THE BANGALORE HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 12.

The hounds imported lately by the 30th Lancers and Gordon's Horse had bye day this morning prior to the opening meet. The Master was absent, but the first whip took his place and supported by a very fair field, a jack was pulled down after a short run : other coverts, however, were drawn in vain.

The opening meet will be next Sunday and the restarting of the Hunt will be very popular.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE Local Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a wire from its Head Office in Hongkong, stating that a dividend of £1-15-0 has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1906 ; that 7½ lakhs of dollars have been added to the Silver Reserve Fund and 17 lakhs of dollars carried forward.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE SUIT.

Freedom Sought through Changing Religion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 12.

A decree *nisi* has been granted by Major Haig, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, on the petition of Mrs. Leonora Victoria Clements for a dissolution of marriage by reason of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The evidence disclosed ill-treatment by her husband, who became addicted to drink three months after their marriage in 1902, and almost ever since had abused petitioner and frequently assaulted her. She became dangerously ill, but, even in the hospital ward, respondent continued his ill-treatment. In March, 1906, respondent's duties as assistant to Messrs. Philimore and Co. took him to the Hyderabad Exhibition, and petitioner's suspicions being aroused by incriminating letters, found in her husband's pocket, she made a surprise visit and discovered the respondent with the co-respondent, Miss EileenTaylor, in a tent, with the purdahs down. An extraordinary agreement was also found by petitioner in respondent's pocket, setting forth that the respondent bound himself to "support and protect Miss Eilen Taylor for the rest of my life" and "to lawfully marry her when I get a divorce from my wife, or, as soon as I am in a position to do so according to the Mahomedan religion." Corroborative evidence of the cruelty and misconduct was given.

Respondent did not appear to defend the suit and a decree *nisi* with costs and custody of one child was passed.

THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fighting the Cocaine Habit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

The Punjab Legislative Council will probably meet some time in August, but there are no measures of importance to be submitted, beyond a local amendment to the Excise Act, enabling the Provincial Government to deal more effectively with the cocaine habit.

A Bill to make regulations in connection with Canal Colonies, which experience has shown to be desirable, may be introduced.

OPIUM REVENUE RETURNS.

Large Increase on the Estimate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The latest Opium Revenue returns show that the sale of Bengal opium to the end of July has given a result of Rs. 28,36,000 better than the estimate, but the sale of Malwa opium to the end of June is nearly seven lakhs below the estimate. The net result therefore is an increase of 21½ lakhs on the Budget Estimate.

BARRISTERS DISAGREE.

Fight in a Bar Library.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 12.

Mr. A. P. Pennel and another member of the local Bar, it is said, had a hand-to-hand fight in the Bar Library, yesterday, in consequence of the former making use of objectionable epithets to his colleagues. The Bar Association intend dealing with the matter.

MR. COWASJEE'S APPEAL.

To be Heard in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 12.

Mr. B. Cowasjee's appeal before the Privy Council will be heard in November. It is understood their Lordships have called for any explanation which the Judges of the Lower Burma Chief Court might wish to give about their decision. Mr. Cowasjee leaves for England next month.

REORGANISATION OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Scheme to be Published at Once.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

The Reorganisation Scheme of the Political Department has been finally approved and will be published this week.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Early Return from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

The Honourable Mr. Bayley, the Resident at Hyderabad, who has been staying at Simla since the middle of June, will be leaving in a few days for the Deccan.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Officials set a Good Example.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 12.

This morning Mr. Holmes, Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, Mr. Pope, Yard Superintendent, and 128 coolies were inoculated by the Health Department.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 12.

The Nawab of Patandi's son, who was for several years at the Chiefs' College at Lahore, will soon be joining the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Mr. E. J. Shadbolt, Director of Railway Construction, is permitted to retire from the Service of the Government, with effect from the 15th July.

Messrs. C. V. G. Scott, S. Walker, C. D. Gee and W. S. Dorman, Temporary Engineers under Covenant, Punjab Irrigation Branch, are appointed to the Permanent Engineer Establishment of the Province, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

In England the bicycle has become as familiar as the sparrow. In Rhodesia it is a fearsome novelty before which the boldest animal quails. An Australian prospector was cycling near Hartley, when he suddenly met a full-grown lion. "Whether he thought my bicycle was an infernal machine," he says, "or whether he recognised me as an Australian and something to be avoided, I don't know, but I can assure you after I had somersaulted over him I was greatly relieved to see him put his tail between his legs and streak for the horizon." What would happen to Rhodesia's four-footed creation if a motor omnibus were turned loose there?

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WORKING.

Good Results under Bad Conditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

During June, 274 messages, consisting of 6,500 words, were received at and sent from Port Blair by wireless telegraphy and 62 messages were exchanged at Slipper Island. Of these messages, 142 were private and consisted of 2,840 words. The large reduction in the number of words disposed of during the month is due to the fact that communication with Port Blair was imperfect throughout the month, owing to atmospheric disturbances and was totally interrupted for two days from the same cause. Communication with Slipper Island was interrupted for 14 days during June, owing to the breakdown of the sending transformer there. The partial breakdown of the sending transformer at Diamond Island also contributed partly to the bad working on this circuit. In consequence of the state of communication being so imperfect, the transmission of long messages was a matter of great difficulty and the sending of Reuter's messages has, therefore, been temporarily suspended.

Four hundred and twenty-three messages, containing 4,000 words, were received or sent from Saugor Island during the month. Of these totals, 130 messages were classed as private and 254 messages were shipping reports. There were no interruptions during the month, but communication was imperfect during the afternoon on 16 days out of 30, owing to atmospheric disturbances.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Rangoon heads the List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The statement of reported plague seizures and deaths in India during the week ending the 17th of July gives 630 and 536 respectively so that the mortality was 233 less than last week. No deaths occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The deaths numbered 105 in the Bombay Presidency, 3 in the Madras Presidency, 21 in Bengal, 5 in the United Provinces, 147 in the Punjab, 243 in Burma, 10 in Mysore and one in Central India. In Rangoon Town there were 172 deaths during the week, the largest number reported from any one area.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Sir Wm. MacGregor Returning to Papua.

MELBOURNE, June 22.—Sir William MacGregor will probably be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, under the Act passed last December, at a salary of £1,250 per annum. The Act will not come into operation until a proclamation is issued by the Federal Executive Council, assuming the control of British interests in New Guinea. The Possession is at present nominally being administered by Captain Barton, Acting Administrator, on behalf of the Colonial Office but in reality the Common-wealth is governing it, because the British Government has transferred its power to the Federal Government, although the transfer will be complete until the proclamation is issued. Before the step is taken Ministers wish to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Sir William MacGregor, who is at present Governor of Newfoundland, was formerly British Commissioner and later Administrator of British New Guinea.

Melbourne, June 24.—Although Sir Wm. McGregor has had experience in New Guinea, and his acceptance of the post of Administrator under the Papua Act would be agreeable to Federal Ministers, there are difficulties in the way. The Prime Minister has been in communication with Sir Wm. McGregor on matters relating to the future government of New Guinea for some time and he has received many valuable suggestions. The Papua Act limits the salary of the Administrator to £1,250 per annum, and as Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Wm. McGregor receives a salary of £2,000 a year.

THE NEXT PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, June 22.—Generally speaking, the press of the colony is of the opinion that Sir Joseph Ward will take the position of Premier on his return to the colony ; and, further, that he is the legitimate successor to Mr. Seddon.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kanara, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. P. O'Brien has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, with effect from the 9th May vice Mr S F Ellis.

Mr. F. Fletcher, M.A.B. Sc. Deputy Director of Agriculture, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C. S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examination candidates in Marathi.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., to be Director of Agriculture.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., to be Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 30th July or the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. Crawford to continue to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. R. W. Maidment to be Third Assistant Collector and to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. F. A. Ingle to be Fourth Assistant Collector and to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. J. L. McQuade to act as Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. F. S. Punnett to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Mr. E. H. Aitken, resigned, and to be Vice-Chairman of the said Board of Trustees.

Mr H. V. R. Kemball, C. E., to be Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice the Honourable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M Inst. C. E., resigned.

Lieutenant George Filmer Guy, 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Pay Master vice Rollo, deceased.

Lieutenant Frank Edward Hardcastle, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his Commission.

The services of Captain R S Muter, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his arrival in India on return from a course of instruction at Chatham.

WRITING of "Princes Alice" Longworth in the "Tribune," Mrs. S. A. Tooley says the story goes that, more than once, as a schoolgirl, she cast the "stupid books on the floor with impatience, defied her teacher, took a leap from the window, and strode off to the woods and the fields to sit at the feet of Nature. She has musical ability, but does not love the drudgery of mastering technique. With languages she has more patience, and is a good French and German scholar. Her spirits and gaiety never flag, and she is a sprightly and entertaining conversationalist. Even the easy etiquette of the White House bored her considerably when she first came out. Growing weary at one of her stepmother's receptions, she rushed upstairs to where her young brothers and sisters were enjoying themselves sliding down the banisters. Alice tucked up her ceremonial dress and joined in the fun with vigour, returning later to Mrs. Roosevelt's side in the reception-room with renewed good spirits.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Picture Hat Again In Vogue.

ON THE DISCUSSION OF TROUBLES.

THE BACHELOR QUESTION AGAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

"THE King is dead, long live the King!" amply expresses the feelings of the millinerial world at present, for with the demise of the small hat comes at the same moment general rejoicings on the arrival of the large chapeau in all its monumental grandeur. In Paris it is a fact that practically no small models are to be seen at any of the great milliners, and at race meetings and other social functions alike, the larger the examples the more strictly in the fashion do their wearers appear. Feathers of all kinds and enormously long ostrich plumes, which, almost without exaggeration, appear to combine the duties of millinerial trimmings and boas in one, are to be seen in all shades, those in white on fine black straw being by far the most effective and the most *chic*. Grey is, however, gaining almost hourly in popularity, and some lovely models in the finest paille d'Italie—this straw constituting the sole wear nowa-days—are to be seen adorned with perhaps two or three enormous ostrich plumes, a bow of velvet in a tone of bluish grey, with masses of pink flowers. Marabout is still an important rival to the ostrich plume, and, unfortunately, has only one defect—that of its extreme costliness. To trim a hat with marabout the fashionable modistes have to lay out at least four pounds on the trimming itself, and it is easy to imagine that the price asked for a hat of this kind is far beyond the reach of the average woman. Some very clever imitations have been evolved, but these have not yet found favour with the most exclusive votaries of fashion.

The fashion of sleeves has seldom, if ever, been as varied and original as it is this season. The newest sleeves can almost be said to depend more on the personal taste of the wearer or of that of her courtier than of any law of *la mode*. Some sleeves are plain, others very fussy ; some, again, have slashings of mousseline de soie, tulle, or lace, while others are carried out in two different materials and colours arranged in such a subtle fashion as not to shock the most critical eye. The length still varies from above the elbow to the three-quarter, the latter being almost exclusively reserved for tailor-mades and cloth dresses, while what is termed the elbow sleeve is sensibly shorter than was its wont heretofore, frocks of a dressy description nearly rivalling evening dresses in the shortness of their *manches*. Sleeves reaching to the wrist are still seen, but more and more rarely ; and it must be recognised that they possess the unfortunate propensity of lending a *demode* look to an otherwise smart costume.

"A trouble shared," says some sage or another, "is a trouble killed." That is, tell your woes to your next—door neighbour, and your woes immediately become much lighter and easier to bear. That most of us know by experience. It is at present the way of a big fraction of the world to cry aloud and publish its griefs upon every opportunity. So many of us, if our finger aches, mention the fact in italics in order to lessen the pain. Stern philosophers assure us that howling does not dull one single pang. But that is only true for philosophers. The normal healthy man and woman do find calling out an anæsthetic. This vociferous conduct, this proclamation of every pin-prick, may be grateful and comforting to the sufferer, but what about other people ? Is it necessary, is it right, that next-door neighbour should be worried because you have a toothache ? You can hardly suppose that the narration of each separate pang of yours gives the listener any joy. Still less is she likely to find any peculiar pleasure in hearing all the grumps of your grumpy husband, the disobediences of your disobedient children, the ruin spread by your ruinous maid. Yet, if you consider, these and agreeable topics like these are the staple of your conversation, which is one of the reasons why the modern drawing-room is so intellectual and interesting.

We are, of course, all culprits. We are all eager to talk about our woes. We, in fact, tumble over one another to bring our own private woe into the arena first. Then we go home and wonder why it was so dull, and complain that Mrs. X. and Miss Y. and Mrs. Z. never will talk of anything but their own troubles. There ought to be a close season for woes. Perhaps it would not be a bad thing if the close season lasted all the year round. We should at least be more dignified if troubles great and small were taboo in public ; if, in fact, we consumed our own smoke instead of defiling the atmosphere. After all among the duties which England sanguinely expects of every woman is the duty of being cheerful. We should none of us be the less happy if we tried to arrange that in this regard England should be less often disappointed. The delinquencies of the husband and the cook may be securely locked up in the remotest corner of the mind, and a smiling face assure the world that cook and husband are alike all that could be desired. The owner of the smiling face will not be much more unhappy herself, while she can plume herself upon the knowledge that to the disasters incidental to matrimony and a kitchen her mind rises far superior. She can also reflect with a guileless joy that her eternal smile makes her friends envious and annoyed.

The wise, of course, would not deny that there are troubles, grave and heavy troubles, which may—which ought to be—shared with those whom kinship or friendship or a closer bond still unite to the sufferer. There are people—perhaps not many in these talkative days—who bear their woes in silence to the end, who, in fact, prefer to perish without a cry. And that in nearly all cases the wise would pronounce excess of pride. Most of us—so for our comfort the world is organised—have someone who has the right to share our sorrows. Only "someone" does not include the whole street or whole suburb. Consider the total increase of joy in London if all the women in it swore and kept a solemn oath to speak no word of their servants' delinquencies ; or if the men would but refrain from grumbling at their food. But such thoughts suggest the millennium, not a world of wood-pavement and motor-buses.

The L. C. C.—it is perhaps not the County Council, but at all events one of the numerous bodies who so fearfully and wonderfully look after our health and our morals—gets people fined who emit unreasonable quantities of black smoke into our pellucid atmosphere. Why should they not fine people who whine at unreasonable length about their own troubles ? It would certainly relieve the rates. You imagine Mrs. Z. protesting, "What my dear ! Am I to say nothing about it when I meet my own housemaid wearing my own hat ? Intolerable !" Some person once said that the impossible exists to be done. Probably the intolerable exists to be borne—with a shut mouth. The bachelor is no doubt a creature worthy of no consideration. But public opinion is perhaps hardly yet ripe for the method of dealing with him, curiously and obscurely, suggested by a contemporary. "It is not only unjust and unstatesmanlike, it is simply absurd," says this journal, "that a married man with a family should be allowed no more abatement from the tax-paying part of his income than has a bachelor, all of whose income he may spend on himself." If the married man spends the whole of the bachelor's income on himself, it seems that the bachelor's income is all abatement ; and if the married man already has all the bachelor's income, why grumble ? ; and if—but the whole thing, like the ways of the bachelor, is confusion. The suggestion that abatement of income-tax on £50 should be allowed a man for each child, and on £100 for each wife, is interesting, but perhaps hardly seductive enough. With some wives and some children it could not be done at the price.

A gentleman in Brooklyn, U.S.A., recently telegraphed instructions that his uncle should be cremated. The instructions were not carried out, owing to the objections of the uncle. With this little comedy of errors may be compared the classic instance of a worthy fellow whose aunt died in Germany, and who ordered the body to be sent home for burial. The coffin arrived, and was delivered to the English undertaker, who soon after appeared with a blanched face to announce that the aunt had been "fumigured into a German general. The nephew telegraphed inquiries and execrations to Germany. The reply was, "keep General. Aunt buried, millitary honours."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Extermination of Rats and Fleas.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING GRANT TO A NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary of the Joint Schools Committee, forwarding for information and necessary action a copy of the correspondence which the Committee had had with Government on the question of a building grant to the Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee Girls' School.

From the correspondence it appeared that some years back the public of Bombay, at a meeting held for the purpose, appointed a Committee for raising subscriptions to erect a public memorial to the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was raised and it was decided to utilize the same for providing a school building for a primary school in Bombay, to be named after the late Mr. Bengalee. The Committee instead of directly approaching Government for a building grant, handed over the funds in their hands to the Municipal Corporation, who passed them to the Joint Schools Committee. In October 1903 the funds with interest amounted to Rs. 29,187. The Joint Schools Committee bought a building at Charni Road for Rs. 31,700, and it was estimated that the necessary improvements and alterations in the building would cost Rs. 5,000, thus requiring in round figures, Rs. 8,000 over and above the funds in the hands of the Committee which sum the Committee hoped to obtain from Government by way of a grant. Government, after some correspondence, offered only Rs. 4,000 on condition that the Corporation would provide double of Rs. 4,000. The Joint School Committee enquired of the Corporation whether they would contribute Rs. 4,000 instead of Rs. 8,000 as suggested by Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said that the Corporation saw no reason why they should contribute Rs. 4,000. The attitude of Government in the matter was inexplicable. The recognised rule was that if a local body or public subscriptions raised a certain sum of money, Government was bound to contribute an equal sum of money towards the building grant of a school. In this case the Committee had asked Government only for Rs. 8,000 as more money was not required and he failed to see why the Corporation should contribute any sum to supplement the contribution. As it was pointed out in the report the sum of Rs. 29,187 was certainly local contribution and if Government paid Rs. 8,000 under the grant-in-aid code, they would be contributing much less than the grant of one-half or even one-third admissible under the grant-in-aid code. It was rather hard on the public of Bombay, who had already contributed Rs. 29,187 towards the school building, that they should again be asked in this instance to contribute through the Corporation a further sum of money out of the rates they paid as a condition to Government giving any grant. He moved that correspondence be recorded and the Joint Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation declined to contribute Rs. 4,000 as asked for by them.

The resolution being duly recorded was carried.

A NEW RAT EXTERMINATOR.

A letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer on the subject of rat extermination in the City and the results obtained from the recent enquiries made into the subject was placed before the meeting for its consideration and orders.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that it appeared very satisfactorily established that the rat-flea was the commonest means by which plague infection could be communicated. The rat-flea obtained its infectiveness from the rat and that in cases where either the occurence of plague in human beings, or the discovery of a plague-infected rat, showed that plague existed, the application, as far as possible, to the floor or walls of the infected room or house of a coating of crude petrol or "Pesterine" would effectually remove the principal means by which plague was communicated.

Dr. J. A. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, in his report, recommended that the measures for the destruction of rats should not be discontinued, and that prude petrol or "Pesterine" should be used to disinfect plague-infected houses in preference to the use of Perchloride of mercury. Further on he says:—The work carried out by the Plague Reserch Commission at Parel shows that rats become infected with plague every year before the plague appears in the human being; that human plague follows closely the mortality from plague in rats and that the plague mortality in rats declines precedent to the decline in human beings. From the map and charts this can be readily seen. It has also been definitely ascertained that wherever the death of a plague rat has been reported there will probably follow sooner or later a case in the human being. Cases of plague however have occurred where no history of dead-rats has been ascertained and conversely dead-rats have been found and no case of plague reported. It has been definitely ascertained that the flea from a plague infected rat contains the Bacillus Pestis in the stomach and that of a susceptible animal—rat, guineaping, monkey or rabbit—be put into a room with infected fleas they will contract plague. The Bacillus Pestis is found in the feces of the fleas and the feces of the flea rubbed into the animal's, skin will kill that animal with plague. The flea, therefore, either by direct inoculation, by bite, or by the feces gaining access to the body by abrasion of the skin conveys plague from animal to animal and place to place and from animals to men. We have to deal with the rat as an animal contracting the disease and the flea as the parasite conveying it and the germ itself deposited on the rat, by the fleas and in the room, clothing, floors and body. Working on this data, I searched for a favourable material which would act as a parasiticide and destroy fleas. Some few weeks ago Mr. Fraser of the *Times of India*, sent me a cutting from the *Le Matin* which had been forwarded to him by Mr. R. D. Tata, in which there is a description of the result of a research fund offering 10000 francs for the best method of killing flies, as it is well-known that flies convey cholera, typhoid and other infections diseases. The material used which gained the prize was L'Huile De Schiste. This appeared to me as a possible means of destroying fleas, and I went into the matter with the result that I obtained a small quantity of Crude Petrol the residue distillate of an earth oil which is practically the same as as L'Huile De Schiste, and made exipments in the laboratory and in infected rooms in the City and at Parel. I had watched the experiments of treating roads in Bombay with this mixture and saw what a beneficial result it had on soil, giving it a coating like asphalt and rendering the moorum floor of a room hard and smooth, and its thick and adhesive properties would act as a disinfectant and parasiticide. Its penetrating effects in forcing it in the receptacle for human excreta has been found not only to kill the flies and eggs and pupæ, but to penetrate the excreta and prevent fermentation. I therefore asked Major Lamb of the Plague Research Commission to assist me in treating a number of roomsand testing its efficacy on fleas and rats. I have called this fluid "Pesterine" for facility of description. It is cheap and easily used. The experiments on the micro-organism in the Laboratory do not prove that it has the same bactericidal effect on culture in test tubes as Izal or Perchloride of Mercury; but, on the other hand, the work done during the past year shows that we have to attack the vehicle or host rather than the germ itself and the result of experiments lead me to consider that it is the best known method we have for preventing the spread of plague by the rat and flea."

The Executive Health Officer's lengthy report concludes with the following:—

"I suggest now that the Corporation should pass a Resolution that the rat be exterminated, and that any one opposing its being trapped or poisoned should be treated as opposing the law. I propose also that "Pesterine" be used in every house, room or godown in which rats are found; that every room in which a rat is found should be examined and all rat-runs and holes treated; that the people be shown how to use it and be told that every accumulation of bags, rags or material likely to harbour rats should be removed at least once a week. Pesterine or Crude Petrol can be obtained at Rs. 35 per ton or 2 annas a gallon; 4 gallons will treat a room and render it flea-free. Perchloride of Mercury and Sulphur require preparation and more labour, and have no effect on fleas, and the cost is about the same. I therefore propose to obtain 50 tons or enough to treat 2,500 of the worst rooms in October November and December. The rats should be trapped and poisoned as before and that each rat should be examined and ascertained whether it is infected or not. But as I have pointed out we must have the assistant of the people and also the support of the authorities. I would also like to add that Pesterine is useful in destroying mosquito larvæ and the larvæ of the flies and arresting fermentation, and will be useful in places where the system of removal of excreta is by hand, especially in Mousail and Military Cantonments."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the report be approved of and the Commissioner's letter be recorded. The speaker said that now they might have at least the satisfaction of knowing that, at any rate, one factor in checking the progress of plague had come under their control. He considered the discovery as described in the Executive Health Officer's report a very important one. He hoped that the new remedy would prove successful in its own way.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna spoke highly of the new discovery of exterminating the rat-fleas. He hoped the Corporation would not pour cold water upon the matter. He believed that the Bombay public would encourage their Executive Health Officer in his efforts to exterminate the rats-fleas by assisting him in his experiments. He regretted that the Health Officer had to complain about the scepticism of the people and the want of their co-operation. He thought it was the duty of every able citizen to assist the Health Officer in every way possible, in the cause of the public health and he believed that it was but natural that they should concentrate their efforts towards that end. In the destruction of rats, they had found a missing link in working out the extermination of plague. He hoped people would not allow their scepticism to come in the way of science and its progress. Let them not sit with folded hands, but work in the way in which the recent discoveries pointed out to them. Let them continue to hope that the new discovery would bring them the desired results.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said he hoped that no big words or no trumpets would be blown over the matter. His friend, Sir Bhalchandra, had given them a lot of good advice and had spoken much about the missing links (laughter), which were to bring about the destruction of rat-fleas. But taking the whole matter into consideration, he asked them what it came to. He believed strongly that it did not come to the extermination of plague. The new discovery would at the most, cleanse houses of the rat-fleas, whenever they could be found in the rooms, but could they, at the same time, stop all access of rats into the house from roofs and big appertures that were always to be found in every house in this country? What was the use of their destroying merely a few fleas? However, he would not advice them to stop where they were. The rats should be the first to be killed. Medical and scientific men had failed to give them even the remotest notion as to how they could successfully solve the rat-extermination problem. The letter of the Health Officer was a reflection on the medical and scientific men of Bombay. Where were they all till the recent discovery of the extermination of rat-fleas was made; and as soon as it was made, why did not the Medical Board come out and say "Let us adopt it." But they waited and waited till a private and non-professional gentleman sent a cutting from a French paper and had the matter brought to the notice of the Health Officer and the public of Bombay. Till Mr. Tata sent them the cutting, they knew nothing about it. This incident spoke volumes for the enterprise and knowledge of the scientific and medical men of Bombay. (Laughter.) He did hope that something might come out of the new discovery, but what he wanted to say was that they should not blow their trumpets, because scientific men who were making discoveries did not blow trumpets, unless they had obtained some solid results from their experiments. He wondered whether common sense existed when they spoke about the Common Sense Extermination of Rats. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. J. Readymoney thought that the speech of Sir Pherozshah, to a certain extent ought to be deprecated. All those discoveries deserved encouragement. He (the speaker) was young enough to know that in uphill fights encouragement was a great thing. Probably Sir Pherozshah in his old age seemed to have forgotten it, (Laughter). Encouragement was half the battle. Continuing, the speaker said that the whole gist of the report was to fight against rats. Even if they killed fleas, they, to a certain extent, remedied the cause of the spread of the plague, from the rat to the man. In conclusion he wanted to know how long the disinfectant could last, as there were no experiments made to find that out.

Several members spoke on the subject. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was heard to say that Dr. Sorab Nariman had, over six years ago, made a suggestion exactly similar to the recent discovery, while as regarded the use of petroleum oil, it came as a suggestion first from Dr. Underwood.

Further consideration over the subject was postponed and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Urgent Reform Appealed for.

THE following letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been sent to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, General Department:—

Sir,—The insufficiency of the water supply of Bombay has again been brought home to the public by the recent serious fires at Colaba, when the supply of water at first was inadequate owing to the want of pressure, and my Committee have been addressed by the Bombay Cotton Trades Association on the subject and requested to bring the matter before the Government with the object of pointing out the urgent necessity of steps being taken to increase the water supply in Bombay.

As Government are probably aware, the want of water in Bombay has been a matter of common knowledge for many years. Large residential quarters have been erected on the Apollo Reclamation and complaints regarding the water supply from the residents of these places have constantly appeared in the papers. As these residences are dependent upon a regular water supply for the flushing of their sanitary arrangements, it can be easily understood that the constant absence of water constitutes a serious danger to health and may result in the out-break of an epidemic at any time.

Water is supplied from Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, but the supply from the two latter sources is limited and the quality variable. As far as the information at my Committee's disposal goes, it would appear that the supply at Tansa is quite sufficient for the requirements of this City (but that the present 48inch main is too small to convey the required amount. It should also be observed that the City of Bombay is increasing daily and spreading out into the suburbs, so that this present deficiency is bound to be felt more and more unless means are taken to increase the supply. What those means should be my Committee are not in a position to say, but they consider it probably that the best remedy lies in duplicating the present main from Tansa.

Furthermore, it would appear necessary that, if the fire brigades are to be in a position to cope with fires such as those which have recently taken place in Bombay, full pressure should be available at any time, and my Committee understand that this can only be assured if the second main is laid down from Tansa, as suggested above. In consequence of the fires above mentioned and the great danger of large conflagrations owing to the inadequacy of the water supply, the Insurance Companies have recently raised rates very considerably which constitutes a heavy tax on trade.

My Committee understand that the question of finance is one of the causes which has hindered the Municipality, so far, from undertaking this work, entailing as it would an expenditure of over 60 lakhs. This would be a heavy tax on their borrowing powers especially if the period of the loan is limited to 30 or 40 years as has, of recent years, been the order of the Government of India and my Committee are of opinion that if Government could assist the Municipality in this respect by allowing them to raise money by loans for 60 years as has been done by the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust and was allowed in the case of the original loan for the Tansa water works, it would enable them to raise the required funds. As the matter is pressing, my Committee trust that Government will give it their careful attention with a view to ensuring this City an adequate supply of water as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. E. E. PROCTER, Chairman,
(Sd.) J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge, and Mr. M. H. Hakim, Third Judge, have disposed of an appeal filed in the suit of Kursondas Karamsey and others against Kapadia Brothers, in which the Third Judge directed the defendants to pay Rs. 77 to the plaintiffs as damages sustained by them by reason of defendant's failure to give them delivery of four cases out of seven of white ground prints sold by defendants to them. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, was for the defendants. The facts of the case have already been reported. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 133 as damages, and also a sum of Rs. 12 deposited by them with the defendants. For the defence the breach of contract was denied. It was contended that the contract was made on the 24th March, that it was stipulated that the goods should be taken delivery of in eight days; that plaintiffs took delivery of three cases on 14th April 1905; and that they cancelled the rest of the contract. As to the item of Rs. 12 defendants admitted their willingness to repay it to the plaintiffs on their returning their bill of lading for which they had kept it. The case was heard by the Third Judge, who passed a decree for Rs. 77.

The Chief Judge in delivering judgment stated that untenable arguments were advanced on behalf of the plaintiffs to show that there was breach on the defendants' part. The matter was a very simple one. It was an ordinary mercantile contract between two merchants for the sale of goods, delivery to be taken in eight days. That was a contract substantially to be performed in eight days. If thereafter for the purposes of convenience defendants allowed plaintiffs to take delivery of three cases on the 14th April, that is a few days after the period fixed for delivery, that would not justify the Court in holding that thus the condition as to time was waived and that plaintiffs had a right to ask for delivery of the remaining goods whenever they liked. The defendants sent four reminders to the plaintiffs to take delivery stating that the eight days had expired. Under Section 55 of the Indian Contract Act, if the buyer did not take delivery within the fixed time the seller had clearly a right to rescind the contract, and according to the Section the contract became voidable at defendants' option. His Honour held that defendants had not committed breach of their contract and that they were justified in cancelling the contract, as plaintiffs had committed the breach. The Full Court reversed the decree of the Lower Court, and passed a decree for Rs. 12 which had been admitted by defendants.

MR. S. N. BANERJEE'S CASE.

Contempt Proceedings Quashed.

CONVICTION AND FINE SET ASIDE.

AT the High Court Calcutta on Monday Justices Mitter and Holmwood delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee obtained a rule calling upon Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate of Barisal, to show cause why his order convicting the petitioner under Section 228 I. P. C. of contempt of court and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 should not be set aside.

The following is the full text of the judgment:—This is a very simple case. The record of the proceedings before the District Magistrate of Backergunge which is laid before us for revision is as follows:—

"Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, produced before me as a person arrested in course of an affray with the police, was repeatedly ordered by me to keep silence, while I was passing orders in his case after the case was decided. As he disobeyed (T. E. 17-4) I order him under Section 480 C.P.C. to pay under Section 228 I.P. C. a fine of Rs.200 (two hundred only) or in default to go to jail for one week. (Sd.) T. Emerson. 14-4-06 Given an opportunity of apologizing but refuses. (Sd.) T. Emerson 14-4-06."

A VERY IMPROPER ADDITION.

There is nothing else on the record except the table of contents and the title page. The only paper noted in the table of contents being "The proceedings" to which was subsequently added "The judgment of the Appellate Court." In considering this case we must omit from the proceedings the words, "As he disobeyed. T. E. 17-4" as they were added, and added very improperly, three days later, viz., on the 17th April. No magistrate can add to or alter the proceedings or judgment after they are signed and published. It is especially irregular when made in the absence of the accused without notice to him.

Now Section 480 of the Code of Procedure empowers a court to cause a person who has committed an offence described in Section 228 I.P.C. in the presence of the court, to be detained in custody and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, the Court may take cognisance of the offence and sentence the offender to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. The procedure must necessarily be summary, but the Legislature has guarded the rights of the subject by making it imperative on the Court dealing with a person summarily under Section 480 "to record the facts constituting the offence with the statement, any, made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence." Sub-section (2) of 481 further lays down: "If the offence is under Section 228 I. P. C. the record shall show the nature and the stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting and the nature of the interruption or insult." To guard further more effectively the rights of the subject, Section 486 gives a right of appeal from every sentence under Section 480. The directions contained in Section 481 are clearly maudatory and the omission to record the particulars mentioned in Section 481 has always been held to be material to the proceedings. A full and clear record as contemplated by Section 481 is not only a guarantee of the coolness and judicial temper of the presiding officer, but also affords materials for the Appellate Court to proceed on. It is conceded before us, and it cannot but be conceded, that the proceedings of the District Magistrate in this case are too laconic and contravene the directions of the law.

In Panchananda Tambram, Madras High Court, 229, the High Court set aside the sentence of fine imposed in a proceeding for contempt of court as there was no specific record of the matters indicated by the Code. In Queen-Empress vs. Parambar Baksh, I. L. R. Allahabad, 361, Straight J., said that Courts when resorting to the use of Section 480 would do well strictly to follow the procedure laid down in it. In that case the irregularity in not passing a sentence before the rising of the court was considered to be a mere irregularity as the proceedings were otherwise in perfect order. In re Pollard L. R. 2 P. C. 106, the Judicial Committe laid down as a general rule that in a case of contempt of court the charge should be distinctly stated and opportunity should be given to the accused of being heard before sentence is passed.

ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the present case we cannot but, with the record of the Magistrate's Court before us, characterise the proceedings as illegal. We can not refer to the irrelevant matters attempted to be placed before us either by the petitioner Surendra Nath Banerjee by his affidavit or the explanation of the Magistrate. The learned Sessions Judge who tried the appeal in the lower court has referred to irrelevant matters and has partially based his judgment on matters not contained in the record of the Magistrate's court. It is not proper or safe to the supplement the record of a contempt case by such matters. But basing our decision on the record itself as it was on the 14th April, we are of opinion that the order of the Magistrate cannot be supported and on this ground alone we are prepared to make the rule absolute.

We may, however, observe that not only was no record made of what Surendra Nath Banerjee said or did, causing interruption to the learned Magistrate, as required by the law, but it does not appear from the record that he was doing anything more than writing the judgment. The judicial proceeding—the trial of Surendra Nath Banerjee for an offence under Section 147 I. P. C. was practically over at the time. If the Magistrate was writing his order he could do so in the absence of the accused. The presence of the accused at that time was not at all necessary and if the Magistrate found the accused, who had not an opportunity given to him for being defended by counsel, using words which caused interruption, he should have added the same to it elsewhere until the writing of the order was finished.

CASE WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.

We cannot find any justification for the proceedings for contempt of court in the circumstances of the case. The principal ingredient of an offence under Section 228 I. P. C. is intentional insult or interruption. Merely uttering words and not keeping silent can hardly be construed as intentional insult or interruption caused by an undefended prisoner during the course of judicial proceedings against him, and there are no materials on the record for a conclusion adverse to the accused. The right conclusion to draw seems to us to be that the interruption, if any, caused by Surendra Narth Banerjee was not intended as a material interruption to any judicial proceeding.

Both therefore on the grounds of illegality in the proceedings and absence of proved legal intention to interrupt the learned Magistrate, we set aside the order complained of and direct that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

CLEARED!

Under this heading, in reference to this case, the *Englishman* says:—The High Court has now ruled that the fine for contempt of court was illegal and directed the money to be refunded. In other words Mr. Surendranath Banerjee is no longer in a position to pose as a martyr. It has not been proved that Mr. Banerjee was not guilty of rudeness to Mr. Emerson. The High Court, of course, was bound to act on the evidence before it, and it was evident from the first that the hasty proceedings at Barisal would not stand the test of law. But because the law has been cleared Mr. Banerjee it does not follow that his method will win the approval of right-minded people. His claims to be the leader of the student community in Bengal. His adherents, indeed, say that he is the pillar of a people's hope, the centre of a world's desire, and his own paper, compared him, standing before Mr. Emerson at Barisal, to Jesus Christ before PontiusPilate. In those circumstances he may be rightly held to be responsible for the excesses of the students, who, for nearly a year, have made an intolerable nuisance of themselves. In the vindication of Mr. Banerjee by the law, we find another indication of the difficulty of punishing people who make use of others to push their own ends. It was not Mr. Banerjee but the students who broke the law in a hundred ways, insulting and intimidating people; not Nr. Banerjee but the students who organised a campaign of terrorism; not Mr. Banerjee but the students who went down to Barisal to see how far the Government could be flouted. But still there is not a person abreast of current events in Bengal who is not aware that Mr. Banerjee is at the head and front of all recent tumult and disorder. Mr. Banerjee would be the first to come forward and so declare himself were any other person to attempt to call himself a leader of the new movement. And yet it is a poor ambition, after so many years of what we believe to be genuinely honest toil for his country and countrymen, for a man to descend to be the leader of ill-matured school boys and to lead them in directions at one time fantastic, at another pitiable, at another illegal and cowardly. Not only that but the deflection of a man who might have at one time been a real leader, has led to educated and intelligent Bengalis breaking away altogether from the party of political reform. The mischief that the latter leader have done has not been confined to the cause of orderly administration. They have tarnished by their excesses the good name of the Bengali people.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

To choose the nine best players in England and Scotand must be no easy task for the Selection Committees of the respective countries, and it says much for their judgment and inpartiality that their selections are not criticised in the way which is familiar in other branches of sport.

This match was first payed in 1902 and of the four meetings so far Scotland have proved the better side three times and England once.

There is another series of International Matches between England, Scotland, and Ireland played annually at the Irish Open Amateur Championship. Though interesting in themselves, they can scarcely rank with the England and Scotland match, as the sides have never yet been really representative of the respective countries.

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society is one of the most energetic of match playing clubs and has gone far afield in its endeavours to support this form of the game. England, Scotland and Ireland have all been roamed through by members of the Society in their search for matches and three years ago, eleven of their number faced the perils of a trip across the Atlantic to play a series of matches in America, setting out in much the same spirit as they do when they go to play some week-end match near London. For what is the difference between an hour's and a week's journey when there is a series of good matches to be played at the end of it.

The Society's most determined opponent is the Royal Liverpool Club at Hoylake. Periodically they make the trip to Liverpool with the intention of lowering their opponents colours and equally certainly they return having had a thoroughly good time and a beating. But what does the beating matter, to win is not the sole object of the game, and a beating adds all the more zest to the thought "wait till the next time."

Another match of some interest is the annual contest between the Bar and the Stock Exchange, both Societies can put strong teams on the field and of the two matches so far played each side has won one.

A WORLD WIDE FELLOWSHIP.

The Varsity match between Oxford and Cambridge attracts a good deal of attention among golfers and is looked upon as the opening of the golfing season proper. April, the month in which it is played, brings comfort to the golfer's heart, for there is a chance of warmer weather and a drier course than he has been playing on for the previous five months. It was first played in 1878 and with the exception of the year 1881 has been played annually since, the result being at present Oxford fourteen wins, Cambridge thirteen and one halved.

There are other matches without number and all of greater or less interest played not only in the United Kingdom but all over the world. Week by week the golfing papers report matches in India, Australia and South Africa, in fact from every quarter where Englismen are gathered together. America has its own golfing literature, and from a perusal therof it may be gathered that the team match is just as popular over there as it is with us.

Long may it continue to be so, for it is the most enjoyable form of the game.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette*, of JULY 13, 1856.]

The trial of George Briggs, an acting Master of the Indian Navy, for the manslaughter of a kalassee on the Indus, is appointed to take place this morning. The prosecution will be conducted by the acting Advocate-General, Mr. Westropp, with Mr. Reid as junior, and the prisoner will be defended by Mr. Barton.

It was notified yesterday in all the Established Churches at the Presidency, that in conformity with the orders of the Governor-General, Sunday next, the 20th instant, would be commemorated as a day of Thanks-giving to God, on the Restoration of Peace, and that special services suited to the occasion, would be performed both morning and evening.

When the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway at Mahim was opened, we strongly recommended that the space between this and Sion submerged at high water and covering an area of about four thousand acres, should be made over to the worthy Knight and his family for ever. It would have been but a Scottish gift after all, the bestowing of that which was worthless to the donor, valuable as it would speedily have been made by the recipient. With a tithe of the energy the worthy Knight has evinced, the whole would have been dry land probably by this time—in the hands of Government it will remain a marsh for ever. The change of sea-shore, recently noticed, illustrates the soundness of our views. During each of the past three monsoons a sloping bank of drift sand has been laid up on the seaward side of the embankment conducting the surge up to the parapet now annually overthrown. Were some ten thousand tons of this carried every now and then across the road, (its place would be supplied next high spring) it would speedily fill up the depths at the bank of the embankment and the wall thus rendered water-tight, an accumulation of mud mixing with the sand would quickly bring into existence whole fields of man-grove bushes, and a couple of monsoons give us a surface within a foot or two of high water mark. All requisite, after this, would be, the partial building up of the bridge, to the entire exclusion of the sea-water, leaving apertures for the monsoon rains; a year or two more would make the whole expanse one stretch of rice-fields, in this part of the Concan unparalleled in fertility.

BROACH AND THE NEED OF EDUCATION:—Contrary to expectation a good many people attended the meeting which took place in the Collector's Office. The Collector requested the Deputy Collector to explain to the assembly the objects for which they were brought together, which the Deputy did in a few words. The Collector himself then spoke and drew their attention to the fact, that wherever Government Schools exist, or have been recently established, at least half the expenses of the maintenance are contributed by the people, that even villages, not only in other Zillahs but in our own Zillah, contribute the aforesaid quota. He therefore impressed upon those present the desirableness of not only keeping abreast of other Zillahs in the march of improvement in this respect, but of taking the lead, instead of lagging in the rear of the villages and petty towns in this very Collectorate, and it is the more imperatively necessary, he said, to bestir themselves even at the eleventh hour, now that all burdens in the shape of taxes, and pecuniary sacrifice of every kind which formerly pressed upon them, are entirely removed and none substituted in their stead. As for the mode of raising the subscription he left it entirely to their own discretion. Among the persons that took part in the discussion which ensued, was a Parsee Priest whose speech attracted some attention, as embodying the sentiment and opinions of a majority of the assembly. He objected to the measure on the of repeated and worn out score of the tendency of the Government system of education, to upset the faith of lads in the creed of their parents. He went further and spoke as if he believed that there was some positive injunction to the teachers to effect the conversion of the lads, and instanced the case of the four Parsee students of the Elphinstone Institution who recently at Bombay applied for Christian instruction. The Deputy Collector disabused him and those who shared in the prejudice of this erroneous and mischievous notion, and assured them that, far from such an injunction having been issued by the Government, there was a positive and peremptory order forbidding the master to teach the pupils any system of religious doctrines whatever, or to interfere in any way with their religious prejudices. Finally it was resolved that a Committee consisting of the principal members of the Parsee, Hindu and Mahommedan community, be appointed to take into consideration the best mode of meeting the wishes of the Sircar, and to consult the heads of the different ryats and castes of the Hindu community on the subject and then to communicate to the Collector the result of their deliberation.

A Go-as-you-please Tournament for a distance of five or six hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety and regular living, as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion; and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

BY THE WAY.

PRESERVING STATE RECORDS.

OUR State papers and public records are supposed to be more complete than those of any other country. Of course, many priceless manuscripts have been lost, but considering their early history it is more surprising that so many are now in our possession. It was centuries before the importance of keeping State records was appreciated. In 1578 the first office for keeping public records was established, and a keeper and register of papers appointed. In 1609 James I. directed that the important papers should be collected from the occasional residences of the Sovereign and placed into boxes to form a library. After this date many committees sat to consider the best methods of keeping records, and in 1730 it was decided that those in French and Latin should be abolished, and only those in English retained.

STORED IN SACKS.

As late as 1836 a report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons speaks of the condition of the 600 sacks of miscellaneous records which were stored in sheds in the King's mews: "In these sheds 4,136 cubic feet of national records were deposited in the most neglected condition. Besides accumulated dust of centuries, all were damp. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found embedded, and bones of these vermin were distributed throughout the mass." However, with the aid of terriers to hunt the live rats, eight wagon-loads of documents were eventually sorted into some semblance of order, and transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls. And now, to-day, the perfect order of the national documents is only equalled by their inaccessibility.

GERMAN JOURNALISM.

The visit of the German journalists invites attention to German journalism. There, as in most European countries, the first newspaper appeared early in the seventeenth century, the pioneer being a bookseller of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who brought out the first number of the *Frankfurter Journal* in 1615. The first German paper of real importance, however, was the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, founded at Leipzig by the bookseller Cotta in 1798. In the meantime the place of newspapers had been largely filled by news letters which circulated in manuscript. Many of these came from London, but the most famous was that which Grimm wrote from Paris, and which was continued after his retirement by Madame de Stael's friend Henri Meister. Most of the German potentates subscribed to this "correspondence litteraire," and a letter has been published in which we see M. de Stael suggesting to the King of Sweden that he also should subscribe.

LADIES LEADING IN SHORTHAND.

The adjudicators have now announced the results of the annual competition held this year by the Phonetic Shorthand Writers' Association of London, open to non-professional writers of shorthand at a minimum speed of 150 words per minute. Not for the first time, two lady candidates carry of the gold and silver medals respectively, having outdistanced their rivals of the opposite sex, among whom stenography appears to be far less popular than it used to be. A mere male is, however, awarded the bronze medal, and others are commended for good work. A movement is on foot for holding in Great Britain next year an international speed contest, for which all shorthand-writers, professional and otherwise, will be eligible.

EDMOND ABOUT'S VILLA AT SAVERNE.

When Edmond About hung out a signboard, bearing the inscription "Amicis," from the famous villa at Saverne, in Alsace, where at one time or another he entertained all the French literary celebrities of his period, he doubtless did not imagine that this charming residence, so closely associated with his life and so often referred to in his writings, would become one day a genuine hostelry. Yet such is its impending fate. A syndicate has just acquired the property, including the park and lakes, and intends to transform the house into a summer hotel, to be called "Hotel Amicis" in memory of About's engaging inscription. The district is both beautiful and interesting, and tourists will doubtless be attracted to it by the new enterprise. They must not, however, have any inclination to meddle in politics or military matters, or they may come in conflict with the stringent regulations which the German authorities enforce in the Reichsland.

LAYING WASTE THE PLEASANT PLACES.

"The characteristic of this age of ours is destruction." So says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and he utters a bitter complaint against the laying waste of pleasant places: How many London suburbs have, of late years, been ruined by the big flats, the row of shops, the small villas, and the tramway lines? The little houses with their gardens, that used to make the approach to the City in spring-time a very vision of delight, have nearly all disappeared: Fulham, Dulwich, Brixton, Clapham, Putney, even Hilly Fields, are but ghosts of their former selves. "And still the bricks and mortar have their way, and these pleasant places will soon be all forgotton."

IN THE COUNTRY.

But it is not London alone that has suffered. The writer proceeds: The Surrey hills, where once sweet solitude could be found, are being rapidly converted into a city annexe, and the heather and gorse parcelled out into building lots for monster boarding-houses and hotels; and as London creeps out in one direction so other big towns follow her example. Portsmouth the home of gallant ships—formerly stood in the midst of greenery; but now the lines of mean streets are growing and spreading until a few fields and old houses at Milton (once a typical Hampshire village of thatched cottages and blossoming orchards) is all that is now left to remind us the island was once fertile and lovely. "Through the whole land it is the same story—improvements that spell ruin to beauty but delight the souls of councils and corporations."

WHERE WILL IT END?

Finally the question is asked, Where will all this end? Will any green breathing-spaces be left to us, or will the dreary work go on until, from John o' Groat's to Land's End, it is all one long stretch of houses, a gigantic city that shall cover the land? For we are under the heel of the builder and have gone back to the Stone Age. Whatever the builder covets, that he must have—little garden, large park, or heather-clad heath: there is no one to say him nay; and, like the despot he is, there would seem to be no limit to his misuse of power. The evil is so great (concludes the writer) that it needs a drastic remedy; but even if one were found, who would dare to apply it?

THE PASSING OF THE NOVEL.

Miss Louise Collier Wilcox concludes an article on "The Contents of the Modern Novel" in the current *North American Review* in these terms: The main reflection to which one is brought by looking over modern novels is that the novel is a passing form; it has had its day and must cease. It has been overdone and cheapened until it is difficult to take even the finest novels with seriousness. The external novel, the novel that lacks brooding and profundity of truth and force of emotion, is simply negligible; and the novel of mental process, in this age of tottering faiths and insecure philosophies, is apt to be too painful to convey the pleasure which should be given by a work of art. It must be said that at the moment the signs that "the novel has had its day" are not very apparent.

EVERY-DAY EPIGRAMS.

A gentleman's characteristic thought is to put his inferior on a level with himself; a snob's to put himself on a level with his superior.

The parvenu in Heaven would fence off the angelic choir with a barrier of palms and flowers.

Passion is a spasm of the heart; wit, a concussion of the brain.

Coldness in a man answers to coquetry in a woman; each is a challenge to the opposite sex.

There is spiritual pride and spiritual vanity. This prides itself on the rank, and that on the wickedness of its converts.

The business man who cannot understand honour is shocked at the society man, who cannot understand honesty.

When we call others Pharisees, we have no intention of classing ourselves with the publicans and sinners.

The Philistine who insists on testing genius by a yard-measure shrieks murder when genius examines him with the Rontgen rays.

Money may buy or found a family; it cannot extinguish familiarity.

To love a good woman is a liberal education; a commercial education is to love a lady of fashion.

There is a toll-gate on every round to society; the charge is equally heavy to man and woman, but it is not the same. J. A. N.

The introduction of machine-made music, we read, is largely responsible for the decline of music as a factor in our domestic life. We suspect that the craving for novelty has more to do with it, and that the real cause is the "Fresh Air" craze.

A SET-BACK-FOR NELSON.

"What won Trafalgar?—The Church Catechism," was one of the mottoes adorning Dover Town Hall at a mass meeting held to protest against the Education Bill on Thursday, Mr. George Wyndham, M. P., being the principal speaker.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CUSHIONS AND COMFORT.

Cushions are an absolute essential to comfort, and although last year's models can be made to do duty again, fresh covers are indispensable. The newest and most attractive are those of linen adorned with an applique border of flowered cretonne. A good bold design is selected and the pattern of roses, trails of lilies or chrysanthemums—as the case may be—is cut round, leaving a spare quarter of an inch of material at the edge. The design is then basted on to the cushion square, and button-holed all round so as to bind the raw edge of the cretonne. Washing silk or cotton with a silk finish is usually employed for this purpose, while the interstices between the flowers are frequently ornamented in addition with embroidered dots.

PRETTY DESIGNS.

Some very pretty cushions are made of dark green linen, the border piped with pink, while a design of pink ramblers in cretonne is applique in festoons across the pillows. Some are round, while others are square and oblong, the pattern taking the form either of festoons, wreathes, or single detached bunches of the blossoms with their foliage.

Another very pretty effect is gained in the case of a set of butcher blue linen cushions and pillows, which are ornamented with a scroll-work design in blue

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the same common jury.

ALLEGED PERSONATION BEFORE A SUB-REGISTRAR.

Rukhmabhai, widow of Ramchundra Tukaram; Vithal Baloba, a bond-writer; and Nanai Hamraj, a grain dealer, were charged with abetment of forgery and abetment of illegal personation, on 5th April last, before Mr. Sayanna Sayee, Sub-Registrar, in his office, situated on the ground-floor of the Bombay High Court. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Chaganlal N. Kanuga, defended the first accused; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji and Rustomji, defended the second accused; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. S. G. Velinker, and Mr. Viccaji, defended the third accused.

Mr Setalvad, for accused No. 1, urged that his client did not abet, despite the fact of her having accompanied the party to the Registrar's office. Only three out of nineteen witnesses for the prosecution, had deposed against No. 1: Jana, Bhaghu, and Dharmaji. They could not be believed; the first of them was an accomplice; the second was a tool in Dharmaji's hand; Dharmaji was a law-tout.

Mr. Wadia urged on behalf of No. 2 that his client was a respectable man. He was told that the woman shown to him was Bhagu; on the strength of that information, he identified her as Baghu. He had nothing to gain by identifying the one for the other.

Mr. Davur summed-up for No. 3. He said that notwithstanding all the bluff and bluster of persons who wanted to levy blackmail on his client the Bania, that man had chosen to spend his money in other ways than by submitting to the demands of those persons. It was in the power of the Bania to compel Bhagubai's attendance for the purposes of the registration; consequently, it would have been foolish of him to encourage or countenance the personation of Bhagubai by Janabai. It was to his interest to have the deed as effectively registered as he could; therefore, he should have been the first to object to the registration being done by personation.

Mr. Binning, counsel for the Crown, replied. He said that Mr. Setalvad's speech was brief and sensible, and might well be said to have contained all that was possible for counsel to urge in the case. A most unfair suggestion had been made that Bhagubai was the complainant in the case. This was juggling with words; in which light alone, the suggestion might be said to be in any way true: but all the evidence was to the contrary. Much had been made of a slip of hers on the point of maintenance; but against it, should be remembered the fact of her having been in the witness-box for over three hours, and of her being subjected to the lengthy and exhaustive cross-examination by Mr. Davur, one of the leading barristers in India. In fact, she was badgered into making the answer subsequently charged to her account. It was urged that No. 2 did not know either Jana or Bhagu, and he mistook the one for the other in identification. As a matter of fact, there was documentary evidence of deeds and so forth testifying to the contrary, although the signatures were in different inks.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said that they had the opportunity of judging for themselves the faces, sarees, demeanours, height and general get-up of both the women, Jana and Bhagu; it would be for them to say whether in identification it was not likely to mistake the one for the other; for there appeared to him to be hardly any motive for the alleged impersonation. As Mr. Davur had very properly pointed out, it was to the interest of his client to have the mortgage as properly and effectively executed as he could under the circumstances. It was generally the custom among mortgagees in this country to insist on as many signatures to a deed, especially in the case of members of a joint Hindu family like this, as they could, in order to strengthen their claim. The case for the prosecution bristled with difficulties. Why should No. 3 have brought Jana all the way: why should Bhagu not have admitted the execution of the document? The fact was, her brother wanted to throw some difficulty in the registration. When the matter was reported to the Police, it was discovered that Rukhmabai No. 1, and Janabai, the approver, had proceeded to Junnar. They were sent for, and brought to Bombay in the dead of night. What right had people to bring down these two women in this way; it was in no wise legal. The Judge asked the jury to find on the evidence, whether these three persons (the accused) had abetted Janabai in personating before the Registrar as Bhagubai.

The jury retired to consider the verdict; accused were declared not guilty of abetment of forgery and of personation. They were discharged.

His lordship complimented the jury for the care they had taken in the trial.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11-30 a. m. on Monday next.

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

A Wrong Sentence.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of a reference in a case against Vichia Sundra Dumor, who was in March last convicted by Mr. Biharilal, Second Class Magistrate at Jhalod, of illegal manufacture of liquor and possessing apparatus for manufacturing liquor illegally, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twenty days and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default ten days' further rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

Mr. R. C. Brown, District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, in making the reference to the High Court, said that, on the 9th March last, the accused illegally manufactured country liquor of fifteen seers of mhowra flowers and kept in his possession fifteen seers of mhowra soaked in water, and utensils for illicit manufacture of liquor, and thus committed two offences under Clauses *c*, and *f*, of Section 43 of the Abkari Act 5 of 1878. Mr. Brown remarked that the sentence inflicted under Clause *f*, of Section 43 was illegal, as the possession of the flowers and apparatus did not constitute any additional offence under Clause *f* of the Section. The decision of the Magistrate, Mr. Brown, also said, was contrary to Criminal Ruling No. 16 dated 11th September 1902, Imperator vs. Rama Bhikhoto. The sentence of imprisonment had already expired, and the fine had been recovered. In reply to a communication from the Court, Mr. Brown said that the accused had suffered forty days' imprisonment; and the total fine paid by him was Rs. 50.

Their lordships set aside the order for imprisonment in one case, and as the accused had suffered imprisonment in both cases, their lordships set aside the fine in both cases, and ordered a refund.

MAY AND DECEMBER.

A sad case came up yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. A Hindu girl, named Ghungoobai, hardly fifteen years old, was placed before his Worship by Inspector Canty for attempting to commit suicide. It appeared that this young girl was married to a Hindu named Jethalal Khimji, over fifty years of age. There could be no strong love between the two and the husband accused his wife of wanting in affection for him. This led to several quarrels between them. The husband brutally kicked her and subjected her to ill-treatment. The poor young wife grew tired of life, and eventually threw herself into a well near her house at Mandvi. She was seen struggling in the water and was rescued. His Worship took pity on the fate of the girl and reprimanded the husband for his ill-treatment of her. The girl was given one day's nominal imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deths. from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	14
C Marcus, Dhobi Talao, Yamuwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	23
D Kheterwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar hill	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	7	3	107
Total plague deaths to date	133,413		
Same date last year	6	5	70

A STARTLING statement, says the "Tribune," is made by Dr. Merrill Ricketts, a Cincinnati physician who recently lectured on manipulation of the heart as a means of restoring the apparently dead. He says that sixty convicts who are serving life sentences in American penitentiaries are willing to be electrocuted and then experimented upon, provided that, if resuscitated they receive their freedom.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The ridge of highest pressure, relative to the normal, now lies between Orissa and Gujerat. Local rainfall has appeared accordingly at Gujerat, Bombay and the Deccan and it has been moderately heavy in South-East Rajputana. In the Northern India and Burma areas the precipitation has not changed materially. In the Peninsula the monsoon is still slightly weak.

On the Burma Coast light rain has fallen locally. From the interior only one fall is reported, the heaviest amounts being two inches at Moulmein and Mayomyo. The clouds have decreased in the coast and the skies are now lightly to moderately overcast everywhere. In the interior the temperature has risen owing to the absence of rain and is now above normal in practically the whole of Burma.

In North-East India, the precipitation has been confined to the Northern Central Districts; Cherrapoonjee reports nineteen inches, Shillong three, Dhubri six, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur one and a half, Purnea two and Darbhanga one and a half.

The temperature is in excess in the Southern Distrcts and normal in the Northern. The clouds have decreased slightly in North-East India. In the United Provinces, West Central India, and South-East Rajputana a nearly general rainfall has occurred, in the Central Provinces local rain while in Gujerat falls are reported from two stations; Gorakhpur had one and a half inches, Lucknow four, Seoni one, Nesmuch two, Kotah one and a half, Sambhar two. The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and risen in the Punjab and Central Provinces; the mean temperature is below normal in the first area and in excess in the other two. The air has become drier in the United Provinces, the Frontier Province, Gujarat and East-Central India, while the skies are practically cleared in the Punjab and the clouds have decreased in the West of the United Provinces.

On the West Coast the rainfall has been local and in the remainder of the Peninsula a scattered rainfall occurred. Goa reports one and a half inches, Sholapur, Kolai Kanal and Madura one inch. The clouds have increased in the Western District and decreased in the Eastern. The skies are now completely overcast on the greater part of the West Coast. The temperature has decreased in the South-Eastern districts of Madras and increased in the West Coast, and the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Northern districts, North-East India, the Eastern half of the United Provinces, West Central India and local rain on the Burma Coast, South-East Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the West Coast and a few falls are likely in the interior of Burma, Gujerat and the interior of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing in low-lying fields retarded owing to too much rain.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, JULY 11TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum or past 24 hours.	Humidity	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·448	S	..	..	..	..	0·00	0·00	
Jask	29·505	ESE	15	93·8	86·2	84	0·07	0·07	—0·05
Muscat	29·499	SE	..	..	..	..	0·24	0·12	—0·12
Aden	29·599	W	..	..	..	..	0·00	0·01	—0·01
Lahore	29·554	Calm	7	91·4	81·3	80	....	2·42	—1·50
Sirsa	29·569	WNW	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·16	—0·88
Delhi	29·573	NW	6	94·2	74·6	91	....	7·67	+1·10
Agra	29·573	NW	4	89·0	73·9	93	0·29	6·40	—0·03
Cawnpore	29·595	SW	6	82·9	70·7	91	0·16	10·95	+4·45
Allahabad	29·598	WSW	8	86·6	77·0	82	0·17	5·76	+1·49
Jhansi	29·682	SW	4	85·2	77·1	98	0·17	10·69	+4·36
Jacobabad	29·591	S	6	117·1	84·6	61	....	0·03	—0·36
Karachi	29·638	WSW	21	89·8	81·3	84	....	1·31	—0·04
Jeypore	29·670	Calm	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·64	5·01	—0·39
Ajmere	29·673	SW	21	92·1	79·5	71	....	9·68	+4·91
Deesa	29·685	SSE	25	99·2	77·4	83	0·02	2·67	—2·07
Ahmedabad	29·691	SW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	10·45	+0·80
Bhuj	29·669	SW	32	90·1	80·9	87	....	5·23	+1·15
Jamnagar	29·673	SSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	8·00	+2·20
Dwarka	29·673	SSW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	4·64	..
Rajkot	29·687	SSW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	4·56	—4·41
Bhavnagar	29·684	SE	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·03	8·71	+2·12
Porbandar	29·675	S	33	85·6	82·7	80	....	7·87	+1·01
Veraval	29·719	WSW	21	89·3	77·2	67	0·85	6·86	—0·41
Nesmuch	29·736	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·40	14·29	+3·14
Indore	29·687	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	2·27	29·35	+7·31
Saugor	29·691	WSW	8	82·3	74·3	87	1·02	22·74	+8·97
Jubbulpore	29·685	SSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	1·62	12·49	+1·27
Seshangabad	29·712	NW	13	85·2	74·6	84	0·29	10·11	+1·64
Khandwa	29·712	NW	11	89·4	81·5	55	....	2·27	+0·45
Colombo	29·816	W	11	87·6	77·9	69	0·01	4·98	—1·91

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·59 (13·81); G. T. H. 0·50 (12·81); St. G. H. = 0·49 (14·43); C. P. = 0·05 (13·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds at Karwar, Mormugao and Ratnagiri are cyclonic, while they are easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-Westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 6° to 9° in defect at Negapatam, Jaipur, Allahabad and Cawnpore and 5° to 8° in excess at Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bangalore and Hyderabad Deccan. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-nine stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 9·75" at Neemuch and 1·11" at Sholapur.

Weather.—Monsoon continues to be weak on the West Coast, but weather seems to be favourable for the continuance of passing showers.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

JOHN Lawrence Toole clung to work as he clung to life. The last time I saw him on the stage—the stage of his own little theatre in King William Street—he was evidently suffering great bodily pain, and I learnt when the play was over that he had been in agonies for a whole fortnight, but had stuck to work in the hope that it might keep his mind from brooding over what he plainly suspected to be the beginning of the end of his public career. The comedy he was appearing in then was J. M. Barrie's first stage work *walker, London*, and as most of the action of the piece took place on the "upper deck," or roof, of a boathouse ("The Wild Duck"), Toole had more climbing to do than he could comfortably manage. One night, when his gout was more than usually painful, and his efforts to reach the top of the houseboat proportionately laborious, he was heard by those on the stage to be saying softly to himself: "Thank goodness, this is only a wild duck! Sure I could never—oh, my poor knee!—get to the top of it if it had been—oh, lor, oh lor!—a wild swan!"

He had invited me to go round and see him after the fall of the curtain writes one of his old friend but when I went to his old dressing-room I found no one in it, and no signs about of its having recently been occupied. Seeing me wandering aimlessly around the stage, a scene-shifter asked me what I wanted, and on my telling him I had come to see Mr. Toole, he pointed to the door of a small room which was so forward in the wings that I wondered I had not seen it from the stalls. I entered and found the sufferer, with the paint still on his face, literally curled up with agony on a sofa, and John Bellington, who was with him, told me the little "hutch" had been arranged for him in the wings that he might not have far to go for his exits and his entrances. After writhing about on the sofa for a minute or two, yet managing to motion me to a chair as he struggled, Toole suddenly turned to his dresser and said, "Give my friend a smack in the mouth." A stranger might have been alarmed at the order, but I remembered that this was the comedian's old name for a glass of refreshment. I was glad that the dresser was acquainted with the "code" also, for he was a powerful looking man, and had his shirt-sleeves turned up to the elbow.

After his retirement from the stage Toole practically deserted London and his house in Maida Vale for ever. His residential whereabouts might quite safely have been covered by the statement, If he is not in Brighton he is in Margate, and if he is not in Margate he is in Brighton. Of Brighton he was particularly fond, for so many of his friends had houses here, or were in the habit of spending week-ends at the place, and this meant that when he felt like having company, which was by no means an uncommon sensation with him, it was always easily to be had. Miss Marie Corelli, when she lived in Regency Square, frequently called upon him; and remember a little "joke" Toole made one Christmas afternoon on one of her gloomiest but most popular novels. It was not only an after-dinner joke, but an after-a-Christmas-dinner joke, and must be judged lightly.

He and his friends some had reached the stage of a late dessert, when the head waiter of the coffeeroom announced Miss Marie Corelli. There was quite a "Happy Christmas" air about the great novelist as she presented Toole with a large bunch of beautiful flowers and cheered him with seasonable wishes, and when she had beamingly taken her departure one of the company exclaimed, "To think that that nice, bright, cheery woman, should be the author of a book like 'Wormwood'! The story of that wretched man escaping from the imprisonment of his grave only to find his wife in the company of—well, the story positively grates against me!" Toole stared across the table at the speaker for a moment, and remarked huskily: "When you talk of escaping from imprisonment, you shouldn't say that 'Wormwood' grates. You should say that 'Wormwood Scrubbs'!"

The best of friends will sometimes disagree with one another on matters of opinion, and although Toole and John Billington were the closest of comrades, they had their little differences, and now and again they permitted the sun, perhaps two or three suns, to go down upon their wrath. Here is an amusing story about a disagreement the two veteran players had when they were staying at the "White Hart" in Marget. Toole had a card-party, and the party stayed so late that the giver, towards the end of the evening, became a little drowsy, and began to show play that fell a long way short of his usual form—for Toole, on the whole, was a very shrewd card-player, and until the game tired him was an extremely formidable opponent. Billington pointed out to his old friend that he had made a certain mistake, but Toole denied that he had played wrongly and told Billington he was a silly old fool. At this Billington took offence, and went up to bed without bidding Toole good-night.

When the guests had departed, Toole, whose bedroom was on the floor beneath Billington's, laboured up to his friend's room and tapped at the door, "Jack!" he called in a repentant tone. "Jack, are you awake?" Billington was fast asleep, and Toole knocked and called louder. Still there was no answer. Louder yet knocked Toole, and louder yet he called, until Billington awoke, and demanded in a somewhat off-hand way, for the wound to his dignity had not quite healed up, what on earth Toole wanted to wake him up at that hour for. This rather annoyed Toole, for he had expended much physical exertion in the cause of sentiment, and he had expected Billington to melt instantly at his plaintive appeals through the keyhole. But he knocked again and again, in a tender voice, called "Jack!" Whereupon Billington, unable to maintain any longer the feeling of resentfulness, lowered himself out of bed and shuffled to the door, asking, as he unbolted it, "Well, Johnny, what is it, old man?" "Oh!" replied Toole, in a casual sort of way, "I only wanted to tell you that you were still a silly old fool!" And with that he laboured slowly down the stairs again, and disappeared, chuckling, into his room.

One might go on for ever talking of the quaint wit of Toole, but take but one more instance of the quick working of his mind and tongue, even at a time when he had for many years been an invalid, and was supposed to have given up the itch for punning. One day, after a severe attack from his old enemy, he was discovered by his doctor taking a glass of champagne with his lunch. He had been strictly forbidden to touch champagne for at least a week, and the doctor talked to him somewhat seriously of the dangers of disobeying his orders. Toole was in a merry mood, and answered his medical adviser lightly, whereat the doctor was much annoyed, and said to the patient with bitter sweetness, as he reached for his hat and stethoscope, "All right my dear friend, if you like being ill, why should I worry? Everyone to his taste!" Just what I say, old boy," returned Toole, with a cunning twinkle in his eye—"Chacun a son—*gout*!"

The new ballet at the Alhambra, which is the production by Mr. Charles Wilson of a scenaria by Mrs. T. Hay Ritchie, deserves all the nice things that have been said about it by Press and Public. It is not necessary that a ballet should tell a particularly interesting story. The language of the ballet being known only to those who exercise it on the stage, it matters little to the public whether the story is, as a story, good, bad, or indifferent. No one can seriously pretend that what becomes of lovers who converse with their arms and legs and shoulders, and are always striking the attitudes of the "penny plain, and twopence coloured" figures of the nursery table stages of our childhood. A ballet may end miserably, or it may end happily, and nobody minds so long as the whole thing is done handsomely—so long as the scenery and the costumes are gorgeous to excess, the action quick, the women pretty, the stage a blaze of light, and the music majestic and merry by turns.

When the story ends happily for the lovers—as it does with *L'Amour*—it would be unfair and ungracious to question their right to a blissful state simply because we have not been able to follow the process by which they have arrived at it. So, when the story ends unhappily, with daggers and wellsteamed red fire, we do not complain. We conclude that the author of the ballet and the actors of it have led up to the climax quite legitimately, and that the people who suffer by the dagger and the well-steamed red fire have been as the phrase goes, "asking for it" all along. Of course, there is the "argument" of the ballet inserted in the programme. But the story of a ballet cannot possibly be told in a few words, and no one ever reads it when it is told in many. *L'Amour* is a most beautiful ballet. I know it is that because it does not tire me, and because the dancing of Signorina Maria Bordin is uncommonly graceful, the dresses and general colouring are artistic, and the music by M. Francis Thome is of the right quality.

It has been pointed out by a lady who would prefer to be known as "A Lover of Musical Comedy" that in my review of the stage's achievements for the past six months I "entirely forgot the musical comedies." My sin is greater than my correspondent imagines says a writer in a home contemporary, for I did not forget them! Perhaps it was wrong to leave such joyous things out of the list, and I will try and make amends by writing the following "P.S." to my notes of last week, Mr. George Edwardes, the Musical Comedy King, provided London with a new edition of his successful Gaiety production, *The Spring Chicken*. Thanks to Miss Gertie Millar and Mr. Edmund Payne, Miss Connie Ediss and Mr. George. Grossmith jun., the piece is as alive to-day as it was a year ago, and it is quite possible that it will reach the end of its second year, which it has lately entered. Mr. Frank Curzon is to be thanked for having reintroduced to us in his lively production at Wyndham's *The Girl Behind the Counter* so great a favourite as Mr. Hayden Coffin, and it would be unfair not to acknowledge with many thanks, as contributions to the gaiety of the period lying between December, 1905, and June, 1906, such "ripping" entertainments as Mr. Seymour Hicks's *Beauty of Bath* at the Aldwych, Mr. Robert Courtneidge's pretty *Dairymaids* at the Apollo, and Messrs. Gatti and Frohman's *Belle of May-fair* at the Vaudeville.

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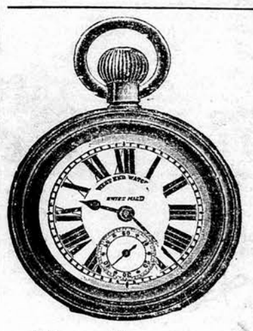

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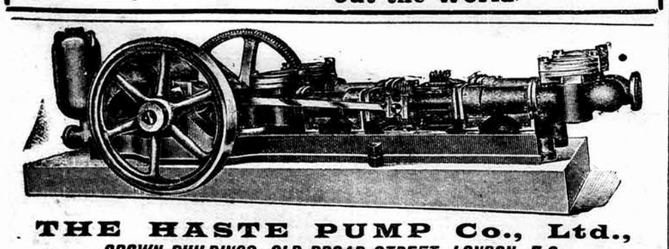

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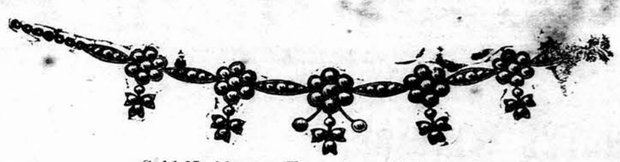

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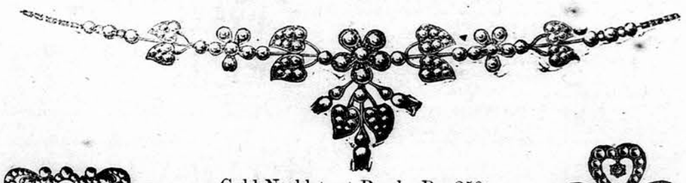

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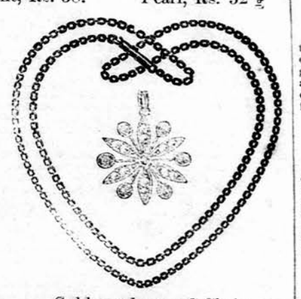

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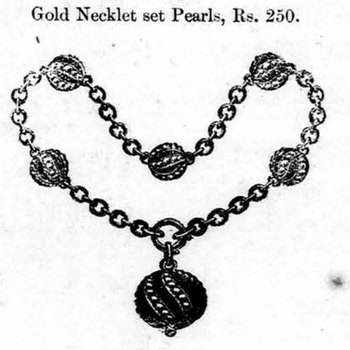

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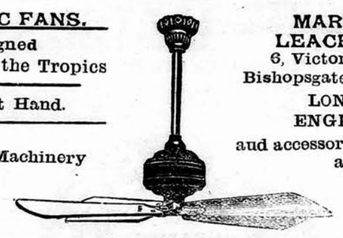

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